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Diet Member Warns Against Regional Trade Blocs

OW2609004992 Tokyo KYODO in English 2308 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] San Francisco, Sept. 25 KYODO—The present trend toward regional trade arrangements could have dangerous consequences if they turn into exclusive regional blocs, Japanese parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa warned Friday.

"We must not repeat the tragedy which prevailed before the Second World War," Kakizawa told a general meeting of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) in San Francisco.

"Utmost care is necessary in order to prevent regional integration from leading to external discrimination and the formation of regional trade blocs," he said.

Kakizawa was apparently alluding to the belief that World War II was in part caused by closed trade and economic discrimination, which led Japan to embark on forming a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" to ensure its access to resources.

"Moves to regional integration seem to create fears and a sense of uncertainty that they will produce discrimination against countries and regions outside and lead to the formation of economic blocs through a vicious circle of retaliation against retaliation," he said.

PECC, a nongovernmental grouping of senior government officials, academics and business people from 20 Asia-Pacific countries, was formed in 1980 to boost economic cooperation in the Pacific Rim.

Kakizawa voiced a need for cautious monitoring of the recently formed North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) encompassing the United States, Canada, and Mexico, but he said he believed it "will have a positive effect on the world economy." Kakizawa said care should be taken so that NAFTA not become a regional trade bloc and that it remain consistent with the open multilateral trading system with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as its core.

The Japanese vice minister said "sufficient consideration" should be given to the trade and investment interests of third countries, especially those of the Asia-Pacific region. A PECC report issued in August said studies indicate NAFTA will divert U.S. imports from developing Asian nations because of competition from Canada for resource-intensive products and from Mexico in labor-intensive industries.

"Questions have begun to be asked whether the United States... has shifted its emphasis from a global to a regional approach," Kakizawa said.

Kakizawa did not refer directly to the Malaysian-proposed East Asian Economic Caucus, which would exclude the U.S. and other non- Asian nations of the Pacific Rim. But he said, "I believe that any subregional trade scheme in the Asia-Pacific region must be carefully worked out so that the openness of the entire region should not be endangered."

Diverting from the economic thrust of his speech, Kakizawa said Japan wants Russia to return four islands seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II. He said a territorial settlement is necessary for a full normalization of Russo-Japanese relations and would contribute to peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

Quadrilateral Trade Talks To Focus on Uruguay Round

OW1610090292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—Delegates at a two-day quadrilateral trade conference this weekend in Toronto will be under pressure to make headway toward a successful conclusion to the stalled world trade talks by the end of the year, Japanese officials said Friday.

Representatives from the United States, Japan, Canada, and the European Community will attend the talks opening Saturday. International trade and industry minister Kozo Watanabe will represent Japan.

The officials said leaders of the group of seven industrial nations in a declaration at their Munich summit in July said they expect an agreement can be reached in the Uruguay Round of trade talks by the end of this year.

Watanabe said the quadrilateral talks will provide the last opportunity for the nations to keep their promise.

The officials said the delegates will discuss ways of expediting U.S.-EC farm trade negotiations and coordinate opinions on the schedule of further negotiations to make sure the Uruguay Round is successfully concluded by the end of the year.

Ending GATT Talks With High-Level Meeting Proposed

OW1810033892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Cambridge, Ontario, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan proposed Saturday to wrap up the long-stalled GATT trade talks through high- level negotiations next month as participants appeared optimistic of an imminent breakthrough in a long-simmering dispute over farm trade.

Japanese officials said Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe made the proposal for vice ministerial talks in Geneva on the opening day of a two-day meeting with his counterparts from Canada, the United States, and the European Community (EC).

There was no immediate commitment from Japan's key trading partners but Japanese officials said "there is a common understanding" on the Japanese proposal.

The quadrilateral meeting, an informal forum for the world's major trading nations to review global trade issues, came a day after EC leaders gave the go-head to EC negotiators to seek a "comprehensive and balanced" agreement in the Uruguay Round trade talks by the end of this year.

The talks, launched in 1986 under the sponsorship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), have been stalled for 22 months primarily because of a dispute between the U.S. and EC on how far to slash farm export subsidies.

EC Commissioner for External Affairs Frans Andriessen, fresh from the one-day EC summit in Birmingham, Britain, predicted that the farm trade dispute could be wrapped up by the end of the month.

"I think we have a good chance," Andriessen said about a possible breakthrough on the farm row this month.

While none of the four trade ministers was willing to discuss the substance of their talks during a reception held at the end of the first-day meeting, they made plenty of encouraging signals.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills described the day's talks as "wonderful" and Canadian Trade Minister Michael Wilson said the talks were "focused" and the participants were "on top of the issues."

Watanabe, talking to reporters during the reception, described the day's work as "positive and encouraging."

"As negotiations are heading to a crucial stage, the discussions have assumed a new seriousness," a Japanese source said of the talks, held at a resort hotel on the outskirts of Toronto.

Japanese officials said the ministers are expected to finalize their position on Watanabe's proposal to resume high-level negotiations in Geneva during their second-day meeting.

The Japanese proposal calls for sustained talks over a period of "two to three weeks" beginning in mid-November.

The rationale for resuming high-level talks among the 108 GATT nations, Japanese officials said, is to ensure that an agreement would be in place by the end of the year.

Japanese officials said the trade talks Saturday focused primarily on market access and the services trade.

Differences on farm trade, particularly the gaps between the U.S. and EC over farm subsidies, are expected to be taken up separately in a meeting between the U.S. and EC agricultural ministers, likely to be held in Washington sometime next week.

Although the farm trade dispute mainly involves the U.S. and the EC, Japan also came under pressure from its three partners to open its rice market, Japanese officials said.

Watanabe told his counterparts of the difficulties Japan faces in farm trade, and Japanese officials indicated Tokyo will address the rice issue by the time the GATT negotiations move to Geneva.

Japan, citing food security, maintains a policy of self-sufficiency in rice production and virtually bans rice imports.

Apart from opening its rice market, Japan also came under pressure from its partners to lower import barriers on wood products, nonferrous metals, and financial services.

Watanabe Complains About U.S. Regional Policies

OW1810014192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Cambridge, Ontario, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan's trade Minister Kozo Watanabe Saturday criticized the United States for advocating free-trade blocs, saying regional free-trade zones would jeopardize the world's multilateral trade regime.

Watanabe voiced Japan's concern on growing regionalism in U.S. trade policy in a bilateral meeting with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Japanese officials said.

The meeting took place before they joined Canadian Trade Minister Michael Wilson and EC Commissioner for External Affairs Frans Andriessen for two days of informal trade talks in this resort town on the outskirts of Toronto.

The Japanese concern about trade regionalism focuses on the free- trade pact the United States recently concluded with Canada and Mexico and an offer by U.S. President George Bush to negotiate free- trade pacts with countries in the Pacific.

Watanabe, who expressed concern about the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in a meeting with Wilson on Friday, again took issue with the pact in his meeting with Hills, Japanese officials said.

Watanabe cited NAFTA's rule-of-origin arrangements in automobile trade, asserting that such provisions may violate nondiscrimination rules in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The NAFTA pact, which has yet to be ratified by the legislatures of the three countries, requires that automobiles produced in North America have at least 62.5 percent locally made parts before they can be traded duty-free in the three countries.

Watanabe also chided the Bush Administration for advocating other regional free-trade arrangements and took issue in particular with the offer Bush made in a campaign speech last month to enter free- trade agreements with countries in the Pacific if he is reelected to a second term.

A senior U.S. trade official later amplified Bush's free-trade concept and listed Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Australia, and New Zealand as likely U.S. free-trade partners in the Asia-Pacific region.

Watanabe told Hills that such a U.S. trade policy contradicts the U.S. objection to a Malaysian proposal to create an East Asia trade bloc, Japanese officials said.

Hills defended both the NAFTA pact and Bush's policy on other regional free-trade proposals, arguing that they are intended to promote free trade and economic growth in the world, Japanese officials said.

Hills denied that NAFTA means new trade barriers to non-NAFTA countries and suggested that non-NAFTA countries would benefit from NAFTA's duty-free provisions if they invest in North America.

On Bush's offer to negotiate free-trade agreements with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Hills said the idea is to remove trade barriers in the target countries.

Apart from the Asia-Pacific region, Bush has also offered to extend the NAFTA pact to Chile and negotiate free-trade arrangements with newly democratized countries in Eastern Europe.

On bilateral matters, Hills complained that the share of foreign goods the Japan Government buys in its procurement programs remains low and urged Tokyo to step up its import-promotion program, Japanese officials said.

Watanabe responded that the Japanese Government is already doing its share and said the 10.7 trillion yen package to stimulate the economy which Japan announced recently contains spending for programs like housing, which he said have strong import incentives.

Touching on a complaint by the U.S supercomputer maker Cray Research Inc. on a failed supercomputer bid with a Japanese Government agency, Watanabe and Hills agreed to ask trade officials from both countries to look into the matter in a meeting in Tokyo later this month.

Japan To Defend Rice Policy at Geneva GATT Talks

OW1910000392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Cambridge, Ontario, Oct. 18 KYODO—Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe said Sunday that Japan will defend its rice policy at global trade talks planned in Geneva next month but vowed Tokyo will not stand in the way of an agreement to free world trade.

"It would be a suicidal act for Japan if the Uruguay Round was blocked because of Japan," he said.

Watanabe, speaking with a group of Japanese reporters at the end of the quadrilateral trade meeting, gave a blunt assessment of the political fallout in Japan in face of an imminent breakthrough in the long-stalled Uruguay Round trade liberalization talks.

The quadrilateral partners—from Japan, Canada, the United States, and the European Community (EC)—said a farm trade dispute between the U.S. and the EC which has bogged down the trade talks for nearly two years is now close to settlement and proposed moving the negotiations to Geneva.

The Geneva talks are meant to beat a deadline set by the group of seven (G7) industrial nations at their annual summit in Munich in July to wrap up the Uruguay Round talks by the end of this year.

Japanese officials said a breakthrough in the farm dispute between the U.S. and the EC would put pressure on Japan to relent in its policy of banning rice imports.

Watanabe said Japan will defend its agricultural position "to the full extent possible" at the multilateral negotiations in Geneva, but stressed that Japan must not block a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Watanabe said the Japanese Government must find what would be politically acceptable on the rice policy and come up with a decision by "early December."

"I know that it is extremely difficult, but this is something we must do," he said.

All major political parties in Japan have vowed to maintain Japan's policy of self-sufficiency in rice.

Watanabe indicated that the prospect of an imminent breakthrough between the U.S. and the EC on their farm dispute is a surprise to Tokyo.

"I suppose many people in Japan would not have thought that the agricultural negotiations between the U.S. and the EC could be settled, or their gap closed," he said.

Watanabe suggested, however, that Japan must bite the bullet and accept what is inevitable.

"Trade is the biggest benefit in a free world economy and as the country that hurts most when the world turns protectionist, Japan should be pleased" with a new GATT agreement, he said.

Watanabe would not predict how Japan would respond to a proposed GATT agreement changing all import quotas to tariffs.

He said the Japanese position would partly depend on the outcome of farm trade talks between the U.S. and the EC.

Apart from the rice issue, Watanabe said Japan also faces pressure from its quadrilateral partners to lower tariffs on timber products and minerals and to remove barriers on finance and legal services in Japan.

Thai Leader Meets With Singapore, Malaysia Leaders

BK0610024992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Oct 92 p A3

[Excerpts] Brunei—[Thai] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday assured his ASEAN counterparts his government will advocate a free trade system and fully uphold commitments of the international community.

"Different administrations may have different emphasis in conducting foreign policy but the principles and binding legal agreements with the international community will remain the core of foreign policy, regardless of any government," Chuan told reporters after series of hectic meetings with ASEAN heads of government and state yesterday.

Chuan and other leaders attended an audience with Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, marking the silver jubilee of his ascension to the throne as the 29th Sultan of Brunei. Later Chuan met Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, President Wee Kim Wee of Singapore, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and Philippines' President Fidel Ramos. [passage omitted]

Chuan said he told other ASEAN leaders he would need three months to settle the government's budget bill and other urgent internal matters before embarking on visits to ASEAN capitals to formally introduce himself to his counterparts—a tradition among new leaders in ASEAN nations. [passage omitted]

Chuan said he discussed the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and international trends with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan quoted Goh Chok Tong as saying the six ASEAN states should be fully committed to implementing the plan to guard against a surge in regional trading blocs.

Surin, who also attended Chuan's meetings with ASEAN leaders, described the meetings as "cordial and simple." [passage omitted]

U.S. Accused of 'Bullying' Over Patents Issue

BK0910010092 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 92 p

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur—Former foreign minister Thanat Khoman yesterday proposed the setting up of an "ASEAN negotiating team" to help member states tackle disputes with "stronger opponents. " Dr Thanat made the proposal in a speech to the "First ASEAN Congress" as a founding member of the six-nation grouping.

ASEAN and its member states are increasingly under pressure to make concessions on human rights and democracy, he complained.

"Stronger opponents," he said, "appear to have the predilection for bilateral talks as they possess the advantage of stronger arms to pressure or resort to threats such as cutting the GSP to obtain satisfaction on their demands."

He later accused the United States of bullying Thailand on the issues of intellectual property rights, pharmaceutical patents and cigarettes.

He said he had discussed this with the Government of Chuan Likphai as well as other ASEAN member states.

"We have to stand up and fight," he said.

It is up to the ASEAN governments to discuss this among themselves he said.

Dr Thanat, who chairs the Thai Foreign Ministry's International Studies Institute, also condemned the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), describing it as "bait" to obtain concessions. [passage omitted]

ASEAN Seeks UN Endorsement of Treaty of Amity

BK0910122092 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0944 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Singapore, Oct 9 (OANA-BERNAMA)—ASEAN permanent representatives in the United Nations have drafted a resolution to secure the UN's endorsement of the purposes and principles of its treaty of amity and cooperation by consensus.

Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said the move was in line with the directive of the fourth ASEAN summit here in January.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore.

The summit had directed that ASEAN examine ways to strengthen UN-ASEAN cooperation, he said in a statement in conjunction with the first meeting of the 26th ASEAN Standing Committee here Friday.

Wong said the ASEAN summit had, in particular, directed that ASEAN should seek cognizance of the treaty from the UN through appropriate means such as a resolution.

"This is because we believe that the treaty is an important instrument which encourages regional cooperation between ASEAN and other states and strengthens regional peace and stability," he said.

Wong, who is the ASEAN Standing Committee chairman, said the treaty served as an example of how regional associations could contribute towards the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the UN Charter.

He said the summit also recognised the need for ASEAN to strengthen its cooperative relationships with its dialogue partners, especially their main trading partners and to develop consultative relationships with other countries.

Those decisions reflected a principle that had successfully guided the ASEAN process over 25 years and over a number of crises, he said.

He said ASEAN nations could not insulate themselves from developments around the world because their future depended on how effectively they were able to plug into the international grid.

"We have an interest in maintaining our access to markets around the world," he said, adding that towards that end, ASEAN needed a predictable pattern of relationships for a peaceful and stable environment.

He said: "It means both strengthening ASEAN as well as developing our links to other countries in order to enhance political and economic cooperation."

Wong said that recognising those strategic imperatives, the ASEAN summit took landmark decisions which put economic and the political-security cooperation high on the ASEAN agenda.

The establishment of an ASEAN free trade area (AFTA) would be an important means to sustain and increase trade and investment in the region and would also be an insurance policy against protectionism.

Thailand Pressured To Press Burma for Democracy

BK1010115592 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 10 Oct 92

[By Ong Saw Lay]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 10 (AFP)—Thailand came under pressure Saturday to take the lead in pressing for the restoration of democracy in Burma amid renewed calls on the Association of Southeast Asians (ASEAN) for a stronger stand.

Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, speaking to reporters after chairing the closing session of an ASEAN congress, said he agreed with suggestions that as Burma's closest neighbour, Thailand should show the way.

Wong said there was still no consensus on how to deal with Burma, but that all six ASEAN members were prepared to discuss it together and had collectively met with Burmese Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw outside a recent meeting of the U.N. General Assembly.

Representatives of the congress had strongly expressed their thinking that it was time for ASEAN to take a stronger stand against Rangoon and that Thailand should play the lead role. Thailand shares a long border with Burma and is said to have extensive dealings in timber and gems with Rangoon.

"Each country (in ASEAN) has its own position on how to deal with the (Burmese) issue. We have not had a consensus to say these are the following things we will do on Burma," Wong said, adding that ASEAN was prepared to continue what Thailand described as "constructive engagements" with Burma. He said that at the recent U.N. meeting the Burmese minister briefed the grouping on the plans Rangoon had for its National Convention.

"ASEAN also conveyed strong sentiments when expressing its views about what it has heard is happening in Burma," Wong said, adding that it was not discussed with the Burmese foreign minister whether or not democracy is being restored quickly enough.

"We, being Asians, just listened to him and we will wait to see what happens next," Wong said.

ASEAN groups Thailand and Singapore along with Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei. The military seized power in Burma in 1988 and while it has shown some signs of liberalisation this year, including the release of a number of political prisoners, it maintains a tight grip on the country. ASEAN last year rejected attempts by the United States and the European Community to impose a harder line against Burma, saying that it preferred "constructive dialogue." Since 1988, when the Burmese military killed thousands of civilians in suppressing a democratic uprising, many Western nations have banned arms sales to Burma, suspended aid and halted financial assistance.

Hasnan Habib, adviser to the Indonesian minister of state for research and technology, said it was time ASEAN took a stand on Burma, "not to hurt Burma's feelings but to wean Rangoon back into the international community." Hasnan also proposed that Thailand take the lead role.

Sukhumphan Boriphat, director of Thailand's Institute of Security and International Studies, said Bangkok viewed the Cambodian problem and the Burmese situation differently.

"For Thailand, problems in Cambodia pose a danger but Burma is not a clear danger," Sukhumphan said, adding that ASEAN must help Thailand if it wanted it to take a lead role, "because Burma is a regional problem that needs a regional approach."

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, former Indonesian foreign minister, agreed that Thailand should assume a lead role as it best knew Burmese thinking, but conceded that knowing "how it should be done will not be easy." "ASEAN has to be very careful in conveying its message. The kind of regime Burma has may not take kindly advice from outside," Mokhtar said.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said at the meeting Thursday that while Kuala Lumpur had made it clear Rangoon should change its ways, "we are not going to judge over them. We have always maintained that no one country should set itself up as the sole arbiter of what is right and wrong and impose its own interpretation on either democracy and human rights," he said.

Japan

Malaysian Foreign Minister Criticizes U.S.

BK1610145892 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who is now in Tokyo, has criticized the United States for trying to divide Asian countries and described the Washington policy as a divide and influence strategy. Addressing the Japanese National Press Club, he said that its proposal to include Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan as NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] partners amounted to an attempt to divide Asian countries. Because of this, he urged fellow Asian countries to strengthen bilateral cooperation. He said that the East Asian Economic Caucus [EAEC] was a good working network for regional cooperation. Datuk Abdullah also said that Japan should consider joining the EAEC more seriously because recent developments with NAFTA and the U.S. strategy would divide Asia.

Tokyo To Propose Two-Track Aid for Former Soviet States

OW1610144192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—Japan will propose a two-track formula to aid the former Soviet republics at a Tokyo conference on assistance to such states scheduled for late October, government sources said Friday.

The sources said Japan reached broad agreement with the United States and the European Community (EC) on the proposed formula at a meeting held on Thursday in Washington in preparation for the Tokyo conference, scheduled for October 29-30.

The former Soviet states will be classified into two groups: One composed of major states like Russia and Ukraine, and the other made up of states like Central Asian republics. These countries are considered to be closer to economically developing states.

The Russia and Ukraine group will be known as the Technical Assistance Support Group (TASG), while the other group will be the Country Consultative Group (CCG).

The donor nations will discuss relatively small-scale financial aid to the CCG, the sources said.

The U.S., the EC, Japan and other countries first met in January in Washington to start the discussion of technical and humanitarian aid to the former Soviet states.

The five panels established by the prospective donor countries, focusing on such things as food, medicine, and technical cooperation, have since discussed various problems concerned with the aid.

At the July Munich summit meeting of the seven major industrialized countries, however, Russia objected to an aid formula treating the former Soviet states uniformly—the CCG formula.

Under the circumstances, Japan has decided to propose the two-track formula at the coming Tokyo conference, which it is hosting.

The Tokyo meet will be attended by representatives from about 70 countries as well as international organizations like the World Bank.

Hungarian Bank Vice President Views NBH Position

LD1510124992 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, October 15 (MTI)—"The National Bank of Hungary [NBH] is in no hurry to raise loans at present, the bank could even wait six months before issuing new bonds, on the basis of its better bargaining position" said NBH Vice-President Frigyes Harshegyi.

Harshegyi held talks with Japanese financial institutions during the week about the quotation of another planned Samurai bond. "Talk on the conditions of the new, 12th Samurai bond of the NBH are thus continuing," he said.

What has changed is that while the bank had, in the past, concluded agreement with the Daiwa Securities Society, its main organizers, the four major Japanese securities societies will now coordinate the conditions with each other in advance.

The bank most recently issued bonds valued at USD 240 million in February, with a 7 per cent interest rate. It would now like to get a better price, in view of the Japanese interest rate cut that has taken place since. As to whether the debate about the conditions is related to a deterioration in Hungary's evaluation, Harshegyi said that this was not at all the case and that the country's position had even improved recently.

"The foreign exchange revenues of the country from the surplus in the current balance of payments and foreign capital investments could total USD 2.5 billion, and this covers the debt service for the entire year, thus new loans cannot be raised for repayment," he said. It is not by accident that the NBH has not appeared on the foreign markets as a loan raiser, apart from the issuing of a USD 200 million Yankee bond.

So far in 1992, the country's balance of payments shows a surplus of USD 800 million, and it could total USD 1 billion by the end of the year. The value of foreign capital investments could be similar to last year's value of USD 1.5 billion.

Alongside the country's improving foreign exchange situation, the Japanese partners were also reassured that the value of domestic savings by the end of 1992 is to be

HUF [Hungarian forint] 350 billion, far higher than expected, and double the probable HUF 180 billion budget deficit.

Harshegyi also held talks with Eximbank, the Japanese Government's loan institute, about a USD 100 million loan for 15 years with preferential interest, which would be available to those starting up new ventures through the commercial banks. "Eximbank would like to conclude the agreement about his loan this year, probably in November," Harshegyi said.

Lawyer Criticizes Takeshita's Reported Gang Links

OW1710082392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Kanazawa, Oct. 17 KYODO—Saburo Abe, chairman of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, criticized a former prime minister and a former top Liberal Democratic Party leader for reported close links with an underworld syndicate.

In a statement issued at a press conference, Abe said that close relations between politicians and mobsters will foster gang activities and reverse the people's efforts to eradicate organized crime.

Abe signaled out as examples, former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Shin Kanemaru, former ruling Liberal Democratic Party boss in response to questions by reporters.

The statement also said the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal has revealed that gangsters can influence the politics used in the process of selecting a prime minister.

Kanemaru reportedly asked Susumi Ishii, the late leader of the Inagawa-kai, the nation's second-largest organized crime syndicate, via Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the now-defunct trucking company Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., to stop harassment of Takeshita by a right-wing group before the LDP presidential election in October 1987. Takeshita won the race and became the prime minister.

Abe called on the Diet and other organizations to thoroughly investigate their alleged mob ties and clarify responsibility for the case.

Takeshita Faction Starts Meeting To Pick New Leader

OW1810120992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Senior members of the biggest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) met Sunday [18 October] evening to pick a new leader to replace Shin Kanemaru.

Rivalry has intensified in the faction, which makes up one-third of all LDP parliamentarians, since Kanemaru, 78, announced his resignation from the Diet last Wednesday over his receipt of 500 million yen in illegal political funds from the scandal-tainted Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The faction is divided into groups supporting or opposing former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, Kanemaru's protege and acting chairman.

Ozawa, former Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, and Keizo Obuchi, another former party secretary general, were among the participants in Sunday's meeting.

Ozawa is poised to seek the chairmanship, while the anti-Ozawa group led by LDP Diet Policy Affairs Committee Chairman Seiroku Kajiyama is preparing to put up Obuchi, the right-hand man of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita who founded the bloc in 1987, faction sources said.

On Friday, the faction agreed at a general meeting to pick a new leader by Wednesday, when Kanemaru's resignation as a Diet member becomes effective.

However, it may be unable to reach an agreement by Wednesday since the confrontation of the two groups has intensified.

Feuding between the pro- and anti-Ozawa groups could delay a final decision on who will ultimately lead the 109-member faction until shortly before an extraordinary Diet session convenes October 30, the sources said.

They said if Ozawa chooses not to run, his supporters may nominate Finance minister Tsutomu Hata, regarded as an independent. The Ozawa group will reject Obuchi as chairman and there will be all-out confrontation between the two groups, they predicted.

Mongolia

Internal Flights Disrupted by Fuel Shortage

LD1910073392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0340 GMT 19 Oct 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhiyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Oct—There has been an unusual silence at the Buyant-Ukha airport outside the Mongolian capital since this morning. The reason is the lack of aviation fuel, which is completely acquired abroad, mainly from the former USSR. Owing to this, internal flights by the MIAT [expansion unknown] civil aviation company have been suspended temporarily.

According to evidence in the official newspaper ARDYN ERH, citing S. Khyrelbaatara, first deputy director of MIAT, the Mongolian air company is to continue international flights, in particular to Moscow and Irkutsk in the north, and Beijing and Hohhot, the administrative center of Inner Mongolia, in the south.

This is the second time this year that the company has been forced to resort to such a measure. Nothing is being reported about the length of the interruption in flights.

Government To Create Free Economic Zones

OW1310104892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Oct. 13 KYODO—Legislators in the Mongolian parliament Tuesday [13 October] began debate on 23 bills aimed at introducing a market economy in the former communist nation.

The bills, made possible under the country's new Constitution which came into effect in February, cover corporate tax, private income tax, and foreign investment.

Prime Minister Puntsagiyn Jasray told a news conference Monday he aims to lay the basis for the country's economic growth and end the current depressed state of the economy within two years.

Jasray said he wants to complete a process of privatization of property within next year and create free economic zones to attract foreign enterprises.

Government Raises Prices, Wages, Pensions

OW0110150392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Oct. 1 KYODO—The Mongolian Government announced Thursday [1 October] a major increase in the prices of government-controlled goods such as flour, bread, and in public service charges to prepare for a shift to a market-oriented economy.

The hikes went into effect immediately, as did sharp upward adjustments in wages for public servants and pensions.

The price of flour was increased to 18 tugrik per kilogram, or 5.5 times the present 3.3 tugrik, while bread prices were increased five times, electric power four times, meat 1.5 times, and bus and other public transportation charges in Ulaanbaatar three times, the announcement said.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Greets Jiang Zemin on Reelection

SK1910103092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jiang Zemin upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The message reads:

I sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to build modernized socialism with Chinese characteristics and achieve the reunification of the country under the guidance of the Communist Party of China by brilliantly carrying out the grand tasks set forth by the 14th congress of your party.

The friendship between Korea and China which has old historical roots and traditions has been continually strengthened and developed by the joint efforts of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Believing that the traditional friendship and solidarity established with blood between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the future, too, I wish you new success in your noble work as well as good health.

U.S., South Hold Air Exercises 16 Oct

SK1810092692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged joint air war exercises aimed at a surprise preemptive attack on the northern half of Korea through the intensive mobilization of fighter-bombers and assault planes of different types in the skies above Samchok, Pyongchang and Tokjok islet on October 16, according to military sources.

Flown in the exercises were overseas-based fighter planes and warplanes of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet air force, more than 370 in all.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged war games in the skies above Yongdong, Umsong and Yangpyong.

That day, fighter planes of the South Korean puppet air force mobilized in the " '92 operation of prevailing over communism" madly flew about in the skies above Kunsan, Chungju and Hoengsong in exercises of seizing air supremacy and bomb-dropping.

The U.S. imperialists sent a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane to the air above the Military Demarcation Line, which carried out intensive aerial photographing and espionage on the strategic depths of the northern half of Korea while making shuttle flights from the east to the west.

Air espionage was committed on ten occasions that day.

The fighter-bombers, assault, observation and reconnaissance planes and armed helicopters mobilized in the air war exercises in the sky above South Korea on October 16 totalled 750.

KCNA Cites Report on U.S. Troops Offenses in ROK

SK1910104692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed 1,040 cases of crimes in South Korea last year, a Seoul-based radio report said.

They inflict unbearable hardships and misfortunes upon the South Korean people by all kinds of crimes such as assault and robbery.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities have given up nearly all the "jurisdiction" over the criminal cases of U.S. soldiers, describing them as "light offenses," although they say they have "jurisdiction" over them.

This fact shows once again that South Korea is a colony of the United States and the South Korean authorities are depending on the U.S. imperialists for their survival.

NODONG SINMUN Perceives Increasing Role for Japanese Military

SK1710053292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 17 Oct 92

["Where is Japan Heading?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Japan, which has opened a broad way of overseas dispatch of its troops and begun military interference in international disputes, is now hastening with the conversion of herself into a military power and her nuclear armament. In this she seeks to repeat the history of aggression as a political and military power.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a commentary today.

Japan has decided to increase the military spendings for 1993 3.6 percent above this year and Prime Minister Miyazawa said Japan should nurse her "defence capacity" to discharge "her duty for a new world order" after the cold war, the analyst notes, and goes on:

The departed soul of militarism has revived and is strutting about in Japan and it is a real danger to Asia.

The operational sphere of the Japanese Armed Forces has been expanded to the Pacific and the Indian ocean from northeast Asia. Japan is putting spurs to increasing the offensive capacity of the "Self-Defense Forces" [SDF] with the Navy and Air Force as its main forces in a bid to seize the command of the sea and the air in this region.

Japan plans to build an aircraft carrier in the foreseeable future.

With all facilities and full material and technical preparedness for the production of nuclear arms, it intends to be a nuclear power. The ruling circles of Japan have a plan to secure 400 tons of plutonium in 30 years.

Japan is now openly dispatching the "SDF" overseas by railroading a bill allowing it through the Diet.

The Japanese authorities claim that the "SDF" is dispatched overseas for the purpose of "peacekeeping". But this is a deception.

The "SDF" is an offspring of Japan's design to dominate Asia and the revived "imperial army".

Nobody can predict what disaster would be inflicted upon the Asian people, if the nuclear-armed Japanese army made its way overseas.

If Japan persistently seek to become a military power, a nuclear power, regardless of its serious historical lesson, it will lead her to self-destruction.

NODONG SINMUN Says South's DLP on 'Brink' of Destruction

SK1710120292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 17 Oct 92

["Wholesale Secession Threatens 'DLP'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The withdrawal of the present ruler No Tae-u and "Democratic Justice Party"- lining "Co-Chairman" Pak Tae-chun from the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) has given rise to a chain reaction, inducing "DLP" members to desert the party in groups before the "presidential election" in South Korea. This means that the "DLP" is, in fact, on the brink of being torn asunder, NODONG SINMUN declares this today.

It is an inevitable result of the inveterate greed for power of the "DLP" factions, notes the analyst, and goes on:

If this withdrawal from the "DLP" is followed by a collective desertion of the group of the "Democratic Justice Party", all the native stones would be gone, leaving only the alien stones. Then the "DLP" will remain only in name and no one can tell what would become of Kim Yong-sam's dream of "presidency".

It is almost clear that only a few persons will follow the political prostitute who went against public sentiments, only coveting the seat of "president".

NODONG SINMUN Notes 'Down-With-Imperialism Union' Legacy

SK1710120692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 Oct 92

["NODONG SINMUN Calls for Steadfastly Defending Korean-Style Socialism by Inheriting and Developing Tradition of DIU"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an editorial article entitled "Endlessly Vast is the Future of Our Revolution Which Has Inherited the Tradition of the

Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) Under the Guidance of the Party" on the lapse of 66 years since the DIU was formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the work "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" 10 years ago, the article says this was a significant event which opened the brightest future for the Workers' Party and people of Korea in their struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu.

The tradition of the DIU which our party has consistently maintained, carried forward and developed is a great tradition which is forcefully pushing forward the Korean revolution along an ever-victorious road with an eternal vitality and vigor, the article says, adding: It is a tradition of chuche which makes it possible to firmly maintain the independent stand in the whole course of the revolutionary struggle that is continued through generations. It is a tradition of singlehearted unity that enables the entire people to closely rally behind the party and the leader with one mind and will and win a great victory in the revolution. It is also a great tradition that inspires the people to advance along the road of socialism, the road of continuous revolution to the end.

The article notes that the glorious tradition of the DIU is now being carried forward and developed successfully by the party and its indestructible vitality is being displayed more fully.

It quotes Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our party has always firmly defended the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the leader and is carrying forward and developing them in an allround way in compliance with the requirement of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea."

The article reads in part:

In carrying forward the tradition of the DIU our party has put main emphasis on inheriting the leader's revolutionary idea and strengthening the driving force of revolution in every way and always paid primary attention to it.

The general line our party has consistently maintained in the building of socialism is an embodiment of the DIU's platform, and the revolutionary principles and stand firmly maintained in the building of socialism are based on the principles of the DIU, and the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses and the motive force of revolution constantly being consolidated and developed are a continuation of the struggle to expand and strengthen the revolutionary ranks which started from the DIU.

Revolutionary changes have taken place in the building of the party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche in this historical course, and our party has performed immortal exploits which will shine for centuries.

In the heat of the struggle to successfully inherit and develop the tradition of the DIU our party, above all, has strengthened and developed into the experienced general staff of the Korean revolution capable of carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment.

The feats performed by our party in inheriting the glorious tradition of the DIU lie in that it has built the strong driving force of revolution, an integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses and that it has laid solid foundations for firmly defending socialism of our own style and carrying it to completion.

To abandon the socialist principle or deviate from the fundamental interests of revolution is out of the question for our party which is determined to realize the ideal of the DIU to the letter.

Only under the guidance of our party which has consistently and firmly maintained the revolutionary principle in the whole course of building socialism, could our people unremittingly advance along the road of socialism even under the unprecendentedly complex and acute circumstances where the offensive of U.S.-led imperialists was concentrated on it.

As they enjoy the wise guidance of our party which is successfully carrying forward the tradition of the DIU, our people will not hesitate or back down even an inch under whatever trials in the future but advance with fortitude along the chuche-orientated road of socialism chosen by themselves.

It is our people's steadfast conviction and will to advance holding aloft the banner of the DIU under the guidance of our party.

The true way of defending socialism of our own style from any challenges of the enemy and successfully accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche lies in holding high the banner of the DIU and advancing vigorously under the guidance of the party and the leader.

What is important for our people in continuing the march of the DIU is, firstly, secondly and thirdly, to uphold the leader of the revolution with loyalty and filial duty.

NODONG SINMUN Stresses Implementing Economic Work

SK1810123692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0001 GMT 17 Oct 92

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October editorial: "Let Us March Onward To Carry Out This Year's Economic Task Brilliantly"]

[Text] Our people are assigned the honorable task of brilliantly carrying out this year's economic work. All party members and working people throughout the country should struggle with devotion to carry out this year's economic task with the firm conviction and will that what the party decides, we will do. As a result, they will be honorable winners after implementing it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: I am firmly convinced that all of our party members and working people, in upholding the party's call, will also become honorable winners in socialist construction this year by heroically struggling and brilliantly displaying their self-reliant and hard-working revolutionary spirit.

The entire party, the entire country and all people should be mobilized this year to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction. As a result, they should make this year the most brilliant and significant year of victory in our fatherland's history.

This year our people have marked the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 80th birthday and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il's 50th birthday as the greatest national days. At the beginning of this year, all party members and working people throughout the country have enthusiastically struggled to glorify this year with their proud labor successes by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address.

Thanks to the devoted labor and struggle of functionaries and working people in all sectors and units of the national economy, including the electric and coal industries and the railroad transportation sector, we were able to realize great achievements in production and construction. The achievements we have obtained in socialist economic construction are great and worthy of pride, but we can never be content with only this.

The industrial sector is now assigned the heavy and honorable task of brilliantly carrying out this year's plan by consolidating the successes already achieved and by constantly effecting new upsurges. In addition, the agricultural sector is assigned the important task of rapidly finishing this year's farming.

We should brilliantly carry out this year's economic work put forward by the party. This is honorable and rewarding work, demonstrating the indomitable spirit of socialism of our own style—which is vigorously advancing along the single road of chuche—and the might of the single-hearted unity of our party and our people.

In upholding the great leader's New Year address, from the beginning of this year we have vigorously marched onward to effect a revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist economic construction. However, the year draws to an end.

The tasks we should complete this year are enormous, and various difficulties and trials can occur while implementing them. However, we should vigorously struggle with firm courage to glorify this year as a year of worthwhile struggle and glorious victory. People over the country should mobilize all of their efforts for the grand march movement.

All party members and working people in all sectors and units of the national economy should cherish in their hearts a firm faith in the socialist cause and vigorously rise up to display the superiority of socialism of our own style by fully showing their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom in the struggle for the implementation of this year's economic work.

Struggling more vigorously for increased production and economy by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out this year's economic work. Our country's potential for production based on the economic foundation is very remarkable. Our people have done this by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the party's wise leadership.

Our people are producing and conserving as much as they can with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, firmly guaranteeing the brilliant implementation of this year's economic task.

Functionaries and workers in all sectors and units of the people's economy should continue their forward movement and continue innovation with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. With the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant mettle demonstrated during the great chollima upswing period, all the functionaries and workers should save as much of the materials as well as coal, electricity, and oil as they can. They should also mobilize and utilize inner reserves to the utmost to actively accelerate production and construction.

Our people's vigorous struggle to brilliantly implement this year's economic task by vigorously carrying out the production and conservation struggle with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude will achieve greater results when it is supported by the economic guiding functionaries' shrewd organization work. With high revolutionary spirit and militant might, all guiding functionaries in the economic sector should go down to the deepest level of pit mines, boiler rooms in power stations, railroad freight car repair rooms and iron works melting rooms to learn in detail their situation and actively find reserves for production and conservation so that problems can be solved at the appointed time.

Functionaries should always firmly take the position of being directly in charge of executing our party's economic policy. Thus, the production and conservation struggle will be organized and executed responsibly. Also, they should lead the producer masses by taking the initiative and setting a fine example.

Further firmly adhering to the Taean work system and planning economic control and management work are important demands to brilliantly implement this year's economic task. The Taean work system is the most superior socialist economic management system of our own style which embodied the great chuche idea. Its justness and vitality have already been clearly proven in putting the economic construction into practice.

The more the tasks put forth become extensive, the more the functionaries in all sectors and units of the people's economy should further firmly adhere to the Taean work system and plan the political work and work with the people in accordance with its demand. The collective system of the party committee should be especially strengthened; production guidance, technical guidance, supplying materials, cooperative production, and freight organization work should be shrewdly planned and coordinated so that production can be normalized at a high level.

The people who should especially take the initiative in the struggle to fulfill this year's economic task are the working class of the preceding sector. The working class of the preceding sector should deeply bear in mind the importance of the duty they are entrusted with in fulfilling this year's economic task and thoroughly fulfill the party's policy-oriented demands so that electricity and coal production can be increased momentously and freighting can be done on schedule. By doing so, the country's extensive potential for production can prove its worth to the utmost. The agricultural sector should finish accelerating rice harvesting and threshing so that this year's farming can end at an early date.

The current era is an era of science and technology. In addition, the economic scope has grown beyond comparison, and its material and technical basis has been strengthened. Therefore, one way to vigorously promote the socialist economic construction in our country is through technological innovation.

All plants and enterprises are vigorously carrying out the technical and innovation movement by renovating the technical and economic standard, such as the utility level of production facilities, the level of the consumption of goods, and the level of producing products according to unit time, in accordance with the demand of the developing reality. Also, new technical innovations and rational proposals should be actively accepted so that raw materials, fuel, and power can be conserved and effectively utilized.

Therefore, scientists and technicians should be deeply aware of the heavy duty with which they are entrusted for fulfilling this year's plan and should strengthen creative cooperation with the producer masses so that a new standard and new record can be created everywhere.

Brilliantly implementing this year's economic task is worthwhile in order to display the honor of the chuche Korea. Party organizations at all levels and members of the three revolutions teams movement in all sectors of the people's economy should more aggressively implement organization and political work, which vigorously calls forth the masses in the struggle to implement this year's economic task among the party members and workers. Therefore, with high revolutionary enthusiasm and overflowing with faith and spirit, they should work to fulfill the entrusted task brilliantly on all fronts of this year's economic construction.

Kim Il-song Memoirs Cause 'Great Sensation' in Japan

SK1710125992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The Yuzangaku Press of Japan published in Japanese Vols. 1 and 2 of Part 1 "Anti-Japanese Revolution" of "With the Century," reminiscences of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Printed on the front cover of the reminiscences is a picture of President Kim Il-song.

As soon as the reminiscences were published, they sell best at bookstores across Japan, causing a great sensation among Japanese and foreigners.

KCNA Reviews 17 Oct Press

SK1710055192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that "With The Century", reminiscences of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was widely disseminated and studied in different countries.

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the formation of the "Down-with-Imperialism Union" (DIU) by President Kim Il-song on October 17, 1926, the daily devotes one whole page to an article stressing that the socialist cause of chuche which traces its origin to the DIU is ever victorious.

According to the daily, works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were published in booklet in Laos and Namibia and carried by a magazine of the Nepalese Communist Party (united centre).

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to Chang Kwan-son, teacher of the Sijung primary school in Sijung county, Chagang Province who has discharged her duty and obligation as an educator, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN conveys words of South Korean people praising the great leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The new DPRK ambassador to Zimbabwe presented credentials to the Zimbabwean president, reports the daily.

Econews of the press includes reports about the increased production of electricity at power stations across the country.

The press informs the readers of the opening of a national art work show of art schools.

The press reports that the South Korean puppets reinforced Armed Forces near the Military Demarcation Line and fired bullets and shells.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary denounces the South Korean authorities for evading the settlement of humanitarian issues between the North and the South including the repatriation of old man Yi In-mo.

The South Korean authorities' development of nuclear weapons and moves to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are under fire in different countries, says the daily.

South Korean news of the daily includes reports that the "Democratic Liberal Party" is in the crisis of disorganisation with the secession of Democratic Liberal "National Assemblymen" from the party around the "presidential elections" and the Pusan district taxi union entered into an overall strike.

The Wolfsburg Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Austria-the DPRK relations was inaugurated, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary denouncing Japan's arms buildup and overseas dispatch of the "self-defence forces".

It is reported in the daily that a Russian military scholar exposed the participation of many Japanese soldiers in the Korean war and the international maritime bureau expressed apprehensions over the sea transport of plutonium by Japan.

The daily reports that the Pakistani prime minister expressed support to the anti-racist struggle of the South African people and the Tanzanian president called for self-reliance among the developing countries.

An article of the daily introduces development of regional cooperation among Latin-American countries.

KCNA Reviews 19 Oct NODONG SINMUN

SK1910055692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today edits messages of greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also carried in it is a message of greetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America addressed to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the same occasion.

According to the daily, "With the Century," reminiscences of President Kim Il-song, was disseminated and studied in different countries, and the general director of the Shihata news agency of Tanzania said answers of President Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the editor-in-chief of the Indonesian paper THE MEDIA INDONESIA is a highly important guideline which should be firmly adhered to by the non-aligned countries.

The daily gives an account of the dissemination and study of Comrade Kim Chong-il's works in various countries.

Econews of the paper inclues a report about the construction of a suspension bridge spanning the Taedon River in Pyongyang which is progressing at fast tempo. The paper coveys voices of South Korean people praising the northern half of Korea as an ideal society of mankind in which the peoples age-old dsire has come into full bloom.

Commenting on the South Korean authorities scheme to launch an investgation against the pro-reunifiation democratic forces by forming a "full-time special team," the daily brands it as a fascist outrage aimed a justifying the anti-communist confrontaton policy and remaining in power.

Included in the South Korean news of the paper is a report that members of some 20 dissident organizations and unionists of the Munhwa Broadcastng Corporation staged a demonstration against the authorities' suppression.

An article of the daily stresses that great unity of the Korean nation is the basic precondition for national reunification.

Under the title "WPK Which Enjoys Unquestioned Support and Trust of the Masses" the daily conveys what foreign figures and press media said.

Foreign public organizations and newspapers expressed support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the occcasion of the month of support to it, reports the daily.

It is repoted in the paper that the secretary general of the Tanzanian Red Cross Society demanded the repatriation of old Yi In- mo, a former war corespondent of the Korean People's Army and that Prof. Hiofumi Hayashi of Gakuin University in Kanto, Japan and the September issue of ARM THE MASSES, the organ of the Deceber 12 Movement of the United States, exposed the Japanese imperialists brutalities in the past. The daily informs the reading public of efforts to build a new society in Iran, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Singpore, Sri Lanka and Laos. In a review of the prevailing situation the paper sheds revealing light on Japan's arms buildup for overeas aggrandizement.

NODONG SINMUN Stresses Ideological Revolution

SK1610141092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0005 GMT 12 Oct 92

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October editorial: "Let Us Strengthen Ideological Revolution in Conformity With Demands of Developing Realities"]

[Text] As the construction of socialism makes brisker headway, we should keep up the ideological revolution more persistently and continuously strengthen it. This is our party's consistent policy. Today's realities, which are confronted with enormous unprecedented revolutionary tasks, call for actively ideologically educating the party members and working people to raise them to become ardent revolutionaries and genuine patriots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

We should hold the banner of ideological revolution high and strengthen the teaching of the chuche idea, thus making a greater turning point in the work of training men to become revolutionaries and members of the working class.

According to the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party's general line in constructing socialism is to thoroughly carry out the three revolutions—ideology, technology, and culture—while strengthening the people's government and endlessly enhancing its function and role. The most important thing in carrying through this revolutionary line is to firmly attach importance to the ideological revolution and actively carry it on.

Only when we attach a proper significance to the work of raising all members of society to become ardent revolutionaries and devote our great efforts to this work, can the task in the economic and cultural domain and the work of strengthening the people's government be successfully conducted. To endlessly deepen the ideological revolution today is becoming an important demand to give full play to socialism of our style. A socialist society is a society in which the popular masses are masters of all things and a society which is developed by their high degree of political awareness and revolutionary zeal.

The substantial superiority of a socialist society is defined by the popular masses who have a socialist ideology. Our socialist society today is being endlessly strengthened and developed without the slightest vacillation in any storm because the people's ideology is wholesome and their faith is firm. We should put the ideological revolution at the forefront and continuously deepen it without interruption because it is the most important task on which the success or failure of the construction of socialism depends. Herein lies a firm guarantee to staunchly defend and adhere to the priceless gains of socialism and to consummate the socialist cause of chuche.

At a time when the imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers come to the fore, to continuously deepen the ideological revolution among party members and working people is becoming all the more an important issue. The key content of the imperialist reactionary offensive is ideological and cultural infiltration. The imperialists are endlessly infiltrating their rotten bourgeois ideology and culture into the socialist countries, paralyzing the people's revolutionary spirit and inspiring the delusion of capitalism in them. Thus, they are viciously maneuvering to disintegrate socialism from within.

The more strengthened the imperialists' antirevolutionary offensive is, the harder we should educate party members and working people in a revolutionary way. Thus, we should not let any kind of alien elements gain a footing in our society.

Our party has firmly maintained the principle of attaching importance to the ideological revolution and endlessly increasing the work of educating the people ideologically. Our socialism today is invincible socialism realized by a single-minded unity of the party and popular masses and highly displays its grandeur as superior socialism, under which the whole society is filled with revolutionary vigor and enthusiasm. This fact clearly shows the justness and vitality of our party's policy of ideological revolution.

The success and achievements which our party has scored in the field of ideological reshaping are truly great and proud ones. We should concentrate our greater efforts on carrying on the ideological revolution to brilliantly adhere to these achievements and to bring about an upsurge in constructing socialism.

The important thing in ideologically educating party members and working people is to thoroughly arm them with our party's chuche idea and let them more firmly ready to be the genuine revolutionaries who live and act as required by the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the only guideline which leads the socialist cause of our era to a single road of ever victorious record. It is also the most priceless revolutionary form of our party members and working people.

Only when one firmly arms oneself with the chuche idea, can one cherish deeply the faith in socialism and unswervingly walk along a single road of revolution under all kinds of circumstances. The party organizations should more energetically conduct classes to let all party members and working people assimilate profound principles and theories of the chuche idea into their flesh and bones and make them their firm faith.

In particular, party organizations should fully master the creative socialist construction theories set forth in our party's documents, including the document "The Historic Lesson in Socialist Construction and Our Party's General Line." By so doing, they should make all party members and working people become strong and true revolutionaries who live and work as the party establishes and intends, thus enabling them to cherish the firm faith that our party's lines and policies are the first, and that the socialism of our own style is the first as well.

We should strengthen collective education among party members and working people. Collectivism is the lofty spirit of the chuche-style revolutionaries who cooperate with each other under the slogan "One is for all, and all is for one."

Only when the party members and working people strongly arm themselves with the collective spirit can we fully display the superiority of our society in which people are firmly united as one based on the revolutionary comradeship.

Party organizations should significantly carry out collective education among party members and working people so that they can love organizations and groups, and that they can display their lofty spirit of sacrificing themselves for the interests of society, the people, the party, and the revolution.

Our working people are now displaying more highly their lofty trait of sacrificing themselves for the interests of the society, the group, the fatherland, and the people.

Party organizations should widely promulgate among party members and working people the beautiful behaviors of unsung heroes—who have been silently working for the party and the revolution for a long time instead of wishing their own enjoyment and honor—and of true people in our times who are willing to sacrifice their own youth for the revolutionary comradeship. Thus, they should enable everyone to live and work in a revolutionary manner as party members and working people do.

Individualism and self-regard are an ideology basically contrary to collectivism. Party organizations should make party members and working people thoroughly oppose and reject individualism and egoism that spoil socialism, thus enabling them to resolutely struggle against the reactionary ideology of exploiting classes by clearly being aware of the reactionary nature of the corrupt and sick capitalist society in which self-regard is extremely created and, moreover, determines everything.

It is very important to strengthen the revolutionary traditional education of party members and working people in carrying out an ideological revolution. Party organizations should strongly equip them with our party's glorious revolutionary tradition so that they can become strong and genuine revolutionaries who resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader by following the example of anti-Japanese revolutionary predecessors' indomitable spirit.

We should substantially conduct the education of the revolutionary tradition with vivid materials. It is of utmost importance to strengthen education using revolutionary battle sites and historical revolutionary places. The revolutionary battle sites, historical places, and relics are very influential in educating people in a revolutionary manner. This is much more than to speak words.

By fully promoting visits to revolutionary battle sites and historical places, party organizations should enable the working people and youth to go directly to the sites and places—where the anti-Japanese revolutionary predecessors' lofty spirit is preserved—in order to fully experience the greatness of our party's revolutionary tradition.

By properly carrying out the educational work through the slogans and documents produced in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, party organizations should also enable all party members and working people to be vividly become aware of the lofty and enthusiastic loyalty to the leader shown by the revolutionary predecessors, their faith in victory in the revolution, and their love for the fatherland.

We should substantially carry out the ideological revolution in conformity with the characteristics of the board strata, including workers, farmers, and intellectuals. In particular, it is very important to pay deep attention to carrying out the work with intellectuals. Along with workers and farmers, intellectuals are playing the most important role in the revolution and construction.

From the beginning, our party, along with a sickle and hammer, has shown a writing-brush—which is a symbol of intellectuals—in our party's mark. Our party has also concentrated all efforts on having intellectuals become enthusiastic revolutionaries who faithfully server the party, the revolution, and the people.

The ideological and spiritual conditions of our intellectuals whom our party has fostered are very good. Thereby, they are now fully displaying all their wisdom and talent in the struggle for glorifying the socialism of our own style.

Party organizations should continue to concentrate all their efforts on the work of making intellectuals revolutionary and working-class. As a result, they should enable intellectuals to devote themselves to serving the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people. By vigorously carrying out the work of educating youth in a revolutionary manner, party organizations should firmly make them to be reliable reliefs of our revolution who are endlessly consummating the chuche socialist cause generation after generation.

The political and ideological might of our socialism can be further strengthened and a new upsurge can be also be effected in the great socialist construction battle when all sectors and units brilliantly implement the task of the ideological revolution put forward by our party.

Army Military School Teachers Hold Meeting

SK1610132692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Teachers of various military schools of the Korean People's Army [KPA] held a meeting on 14

October at the 8 February Hall of Culture. The meeting summed up the successes and experiences achieved in upholding our party's chuche-oriented education ideology and policy in military education work of the People's Army and discussed the task of strengthening and developing the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary armed forces by further improving military education work to meet the demands of modeling the army after the chuche idea.

Respectfully placed at the fore of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Slogans that read, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK [Workers' Party of Korea]" were hanging at the meeting site. A model of Mt. Paektu, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, a model of the KPA cap badge, letters which read "Meeting of Teachers of Various KPA Military Schools," as well as the KPA colors and banners which read, "Single-minded Unity" and "National Reunification," were also to be found there. Also at the site were slogans, such as the one which said: "Let us further improve and strengthen military education work in conformity with the demands of modeling the army after the chuche idea."

Comrade Marshal O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Vice Marshal Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee, member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and chief of general staff of the KPA; KPA Vice Marshals Choe In-tok and Kim Pong-yul; functionaries concerned; and functionaries, teachers, and other school staff of various KPA military schools attended the meeting.

The meeting began with the singing of the song of General Kim Il-song.

In the meeting Comrade O Chin-u delivered a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the participants of the meeting.

The congratulatory message said that it extends warm congratulations to the participants of the meeting of teachers of various KPA military schools and to all military education functionaries of the People's Army who are actively contributing to strengthening and developing the People's Army into the revolutionary armed forces of our party.

The congratulatory message said: Various military schools in the People's Army have trained and brought up numerous faithful and excellent military political cadres [kunsa chongchi kanbu] who are prepared in various fields, absolutely defend the party and the leader politically, ideologically, and with their lives. Furthermore, they have accelerated development of military science and technology to meet the demands of modern warfare. Thus, they have honorably performed their lofty mission for the fatherland and the revolution.

The congratulatory message continued: Teachers and other school staff at various KPA military schools have actively contributed not only to giving priority to firmly establishing the party's leadership system in their schools, but also to bringing up students as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who have a strong revolutionary view of the leader, and who are firmly rallied around and loyal and dutiful to the party and the leader. Teachers and other school staff at various military schools have constantly improved the content and method of education in their schools, have taught all subjects in a scientific manner and in conformity with the demands of the party's policies, and have actively realized the modernization of education facilities and means. Thus, they have greatly contributed to preparing students to become outstanding leaders who can skillfully command in modern warfare.

Teachers and school staff at various military schools have outstandingly solved the scientific and technological problems of improving the quality of education and modernizing the army, thereby actively contributing to developing chuche-oriented military science and technology, and strengthening KPA's combat preparedness and capability.

The WPK Central Committee is highly appreciative of teachers and school staff of various KPA military schools who have performed great exploits for the party and the revolution by successfully carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks with burning loyalty to the party and the leader.

The congratulatory message noted that teachers and school staff of various KPA military schools are faced with the honorable task of effecting a new revolutionary turn in their work in education and scientific research that conforms to the rapidly changing situation and the demands of our developing revolution.

The congratulatory message stressed that teachers and school staff of various military schools should firmly build the schools into loyal and dutiful single-minded, iron-willed combat ranks firmly rallied around the party and the leader, and should increase efforts to bring up all students into members of either the do-or- dieunit or the shock brigade who fight for the party and the leader with their lives, by more firmly establishing the party's leadership system and by thoroughly implementing our party's military education policy.

The congratulatory message noted that military schools' staff should make students consider faithfulness as a part of their faith, conscience, morale, and daily routine and go through fire and water to implement the party's decision and direction without the slightest deviation, so that they can highly display a soldier's lofty spirit.

The congratulatory message noted that military schools' staff should intensify military and technological curriculum so that students will be skilled at organizing and commanding unit operations and combat, even in the difficult and complicated situation of modern warfare; should excellently solve scientific and technological problems occurring in making the People's Army modern and scientific; and should contribute to strengthening the might of the People's Army by all means.

It also noted that military schools' staff should improve teaching content and methods, should upgrade the level of their own scientific and theoretical knowledge and qualifications for education by embodying the socialist pedagogic principle, should set up a strict discipline to execute the general principles of education unconditionally, and should elevate students' performance in the school curriculum even higher.

It noted that military schools' staff should make schools become mirrors and models of the entire army in strengthening military discipline; should fill schools with revolutionary comradeship and the traditional virtue of unity between officials and men, between the army and the people, and between party members and League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea members; should constantly improve the material and living standard for students; and should intensify party-oriented guidance to military schools.

It noted that staff at various military schools should firmly defend the most superior popular mass-centered socialism of our country and actively contribute to the struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the fatherland, by always living and working with revolutionary attitudes in accordance with the demand of the situation and by preventing even the slightest unsound factor from occurring in the ranks.

It stressed its belief that staff at various military schools will continue to effect upsurges in military education and scientific research, upholding the party's leadership, so as to excellently repay the party's great trust and expectations.

Comrade Choe Kwang made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said: People's Army officers and men are adding luster to the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style and are vigorously accelerating the general advance to reunify the fatherland in the nineties without fail, upholding the banner of chuche, and having faith and revolutionary optimism in certain victory. We hold a meeting of teachers from various KPA military schools in this militant environment.

He emphasized: This is a meeting filled with loyalty and filial devotion, and reflecting a single mind. It will be recorded as another brilliant chapter in the proud annals of military education. It will also provide momentum to prove the truth, justness, and invincible vitality of the chuche military doctrine and to make a remarkable change in military education.

He said that the history of our country's military education is the history of great victory of the ideology of military education of our own style and is the history of benevolence decorated with the party and the leader's great trust and love for educational functionaries.

He then noted: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented an ideology and theory of revolutionary military education and opened the way for chuche-oriented military education, early in the first stage of pioneering the way for the Korean revolution with arms. He began a brilliant tradition of and gained valuable experience in military education in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader established the Pyongyang School with his bare hands right after the liberation and continued to establish professional military educational institutions. He also took wise measures to continue military education even during the severe Fatherland Liberation War.

The great leader, while strengthening the People's Army in accordance with the situation after the war, established many military schools capable of bringing up command personnel and gave as many as 300 on-the-spot guidances to various military schools. Meanwhile, he wrote an immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education" and wisely led in embodying it thoroughly in military education so as to improve the content and method of military education and to quickly make education modern and scientific.

The chuche-based military education work pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deepened and has developed to a new, higher stage under the energetic leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a military genius and supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces.

Comrade supreme commander of the KPA produced a great number of immortal works including the historic letter, "On Further Developing the Education Work," in order to brilliantly embody the socialist educational thesis in accordance with the reality, and opened a new turning point in development of socialist education of our own style. Thus, he expounded a bright future for advancement of military education.

Comrade supreme commander of the KPA led military schools, and they now are a fine example for the entire army in terms of establishing the party's leadership system and accelerating the revolution. He established a complete system for training military cadres, which made it possible to use our own strength to foster specialists, commanders, and technological functionaries in each branch of the service. He also established various measures for promoting quality in teachers according to developing realities.

Comrade supreme commander of the KPA kept himself informed of the condition of military schools each year and elucidated tasks and measures for improving and strengthening military education. He gave on-the-spot guidance to military schools at each level on many occasions and extended great political trust and benevolence to educational functionaries. Thus, he energetically led the military education work.

Thanks to the wise leadership and benevolence of the great leader and respected comrade supreme commander, our military schools have been strengthened and developed into a reliable cadre training base to foster core elements of the revolutionary army, into a site of chuche-based military science, and into combat ranks with loyalty and filial piety who uphold the party's leadership.

The speaker pointed out that the various military schools vigorously carried out the struggle to implement the great leader's socialist educational thesis and dear comrade leader's letter on education. As a result, great success was achieved in the military education work.

An example of this success is that the party's leadership system was firmly established in military education; and teachers, office workers, and students have been firmly prepared as military officers of the party and as revolutionary military officers.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Only when the party's monolithic ideological system is firmly established among teachers, office workers, and students and only when the work of their revolutionization and working-classification is vigorously carried out can they be made genuine communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the leader. Thus, we can successfully implement the party's educational policy.

The speaker stressed that determining the destiny of revolutionary armed forces is a basic issue, and firmly establishing the party's leadership system in military education work is the heart of military education. Tightly grasping this work, party organizations and functionaries in various military schools vigorously carried out the struggle to remodel military education after the chuche idea and to firmly prepare teachers, office workers, and students to be genuine loyalists and faithful sons.

He pointed out that military schools made innovations in the curriculum and systems so that students can deeply realize our party's greatness. After endless speculation, research, and revolutionary passion, the schools wrote and published collections of true stories on moral character, as well as material and data on the history of the revolution. Thus, they strengthened educational indoctrination work.

He said that various military schools independently set up the study room at the secret camp in Mt. Paektu and the study room for slogans and writings and conducted education on loyalty and revolutionary tradition in depth and width so that teachers, office workers, and students will glorify the tradition of loyalty and the tradition of unity and cohesion generation after generation, like the first and second generations of the revolution who broke through the storm of the revolution.

He said that various military schools have been outstanding in preparing teachers and students to become ardent revolutionaries who think and act according to our party's ideology and intent by keenly accepting the party's line and policy presented in every period and by constantly basing lectures on party policy. He said that various military schools have vigorously struggled to prepare schoolteachers and staff—the people in charge of education—to become not only eternal companions of our party, but also genuine educators who possess firm and invariable faith. As a result, the ranks of loyalists who are glorifying every moment of their lives with loyalty are increasing every day. Then he introduced many unheralded laborers who have taught and brought up core elements of the revolutionary armed forces at school for 20, 30, and 40 years.

He stressed that our People's Army, as a solid social and political organism firmly united around KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only outstanding in shouldering the chuche-oriented army building cause but is also resolutely defending our party with arms in any complicated, tempestuous trials, cherishing infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and faith in certain victory in the socialist cause.

Saying that the success achieved thus far is that the quality of military education has been enhanced, the reporter pointed to the vigorous struggle to constantly improve the content and method of education and to enhance teachers' ability.

Referring to the fact that a struggle has been carried out to improve the content of military education, the reporter stated that in recent years various military schools have been able to foster students into reliable commanding members firmly armed with chuche-oriented military doctrine by introducing new subjects and courses and thus by completing a new education program.

Saying that there has also been a revolutionary improvement in the method of education as well, the reporter noted that various military schools not only have generalized outstanding teaching experiences by organizinging and conducting training experience exchange sessions, training method seminars, and various forms of workshops on a regular basis, but have also increased the level and effectiveness of lectures by using modern equipment, such as video cassette recorders and computers, and strengthened training in practical work methods by using various kinds of training aids.

He noted: Various military schools have formulated a refresher course for teachers, and teachers have vigorously struggled to be well versed in both their major and minor subjects. As a result, the quality of teachers has been raised, and those who have academic degrees and professorships have increased more than 20-fold compared to 15 years ago.

Saying that another success is that the material and technological foundation of education has been strengthened, the reporter pointed out that various military schools have accelerated school building, modernized education facilities, and firmly built a firm foundation for school rear-area supply work.

The reporter stressed that various military schools have brought up numerous outstanding military and political cadres and technological functionaries by vigorously waging the struggle to implement the party's chuche-oriented military education ideology and policy, thereby greatly contributing to strengthening our People's Army into cadre, modernized revolutionary armed forces of a one-a-match-for-100.

Saying that all of these proud successes in military education are the brilliant result of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the reporter extended utmost glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has established the chuche-oriented and comprehensive military education system and unfolded the golden age of military education, and to KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, along with the unanimous loyalty of the participants of the meeting and all teachers and staff in various military schools.

The reporter noted that teachers and staff at the military schools should effect a new turn in military education by deeply realizing their important mission for these times and for history and by thoroughly implementing the great leader's socialist education theses, the dear comrade leader's letter on education, and the party's military education policy.

The meeting was followed by discussions.

KPA Generals Chi Ki-son, (Son Chu-yong), (Kim Hanchu), and (Han Kun-pyo); and Yi Chong-hun, Kim Song-kyong, Yi Song-mu, Yi Su-nam, U Hong-suk, Choe To-ik, (Yim Kwang-chol), (Kim Yu-wang), Pak Pyongsik, Kim Chun-ki, Choe Kil-yong, Yi Sang-ung, Kim Song-won, and Han Sang-kol participated in disucssions.

Those who participated told with deep emotion of their great glory and joy in having received the WPK Central Committee's congratulatory message and our party's benevolent care.

Participants in the discussions referred to the successes and experiences achieved in the struggle to implement the great leader's socialist education theses and the dear comrade leader's letter on education and expressed their firm determination to make new innovations in military education in response to our party's lofty intent and high political trust.

They said that they will work vigorously, with emphasis on the students' party spirit and on making them revolutionary in order to firmly prepare them to become able commanders who resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader and who uphold the party's ideology and leadership to the end.

They also stressed: Military schools should educate students in political and ideological subjects closely combined with the chuche idea, enhance the level of basing lectures on party policy, and strengthen education in loyalty. By so doing, they should see to it that students make loyalty to the party a part of their faith, conscience, morality, and routine and that they highly display their lofty military spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the party policy.

They also stressed the need for military schools to contribute greatly to making the People's Army modern and scientific by firmly arming students with our party's military strategic and tactical ideologies and chuche-oriented tactics, by leading them to be well versed in modern military science and technology, and by doing scientific research more vigorously in conformity with the demands of modern warfare and with the developing trend of modern science and technology.

They also stressed the need for military schools to further improve the content of lessons and method of teaching by embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy, and to decisively enhance the level of teachers' scientific knowledge and theory and their practical teaching ability by thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study habit among teachers and staff.

They stressed the need to strengthen education management, to more firmly build the material and technological foundation of military schools, to strengthen military discipline in schools, and to strengthen the party's leadership in military education.

They stressed the need to maintain a taut and mobilized posture in conformity with the demands of the rapidly changing situation; to firmly adhere to the revolutionary principle; to perform the lofty mission as the army of the leader, the party, and the revolution; and to actively contribute to accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification and the socialist cause.

A congratulatory group from Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute came to the meeting site and read a congratulatory message to the meeting of teachers of KPA military schools at all levels.

A letter of oath to KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and people, was adopted at the meeting.

During the meeting the participants vigorously shouted slogans reflecting their firm determination to contribute to strengthening the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces by effecting a great revolutionary turn in military education under the party's leadership.

Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Party Leaders

SK1810111092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the 44th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The replies were sent to General Secretary Do Muoi of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Vietnam; General Secretary Madan Bhandari of the C.C., the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism); Chairman Vassos Lyssarides and Vice-Chairman Takis Hadjidemetriou of the C.C., the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Chairman Makoto Tanabe of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party; General Secretary Ali Hassan of the Supreme Council of the National Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon; General Secretary Daniel Ortega Saavedra of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Secretary General Narciso Isa Conde of the C.C., the Dominican Communist Party; Chairman Sam Marcy of the Workers' World Party of the United States; Chairman Pedro Ortega Diaz and Secretary General Trino Melean of the C.C., the Communist Party of Venezuela; General Secretary Guillermo Garcia Ponce of "New Alternative" of Venezuelaneta of the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela; President Rolando Brena Pantoja and Vice-Chairman Angel Castro Lavarello of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru; General Secretary Renan Raffo Munoz and International Secretary Guillermo Herrera Montecinos of the C.C., the Peruvian Communist Party; General Secretary Alberto Moreno of the C.C., the Communist Party of Peru (Red Motherland); General Secretary Guzman Rivera Castanera of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru; National Secretary General Gustavo Mohme Ryona of the Socialist Political Action Party of Peru; Chairman Genaro Ledesma Izquieta and Organisational Secretary Elias Ramos of the Popular Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru; General Secretary Oscar Ugarte of the C.C., the Mariateguista Revolutionary Party of Peru; General Secretary Eduardo Caceres Valdivia of the Mariateguista United Party of Peru; Chairman Preben Moller Hansen and Vice-Chairman Ann Carina Ingemann of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause; President Betty Frydensbjerg Carlsson of the Communist Forum of Denmark; President Ilie Verdet of the direction of the Socialist Workers' Party of Romania; Chairman Retired Maj. General Victor Voichita of the Romanian Party for New Society; General Secretary Anthony Vassalo of the C.C., the Communist Party of Malta; Chairman Boris Petkov of the Executive Council of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party (Marxist); First Secretary Vladimir Spasov of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party; Chairman Ludo Martens of the C.C., the Belgian Labour Party; the Presidium of the National Executive Committee and Chairman Bogumil Bryczek of the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat", and President Marrian Donelli and General Secretary Pat Quearney and Executive Committee member and National Treasurer Sean Garland of the Workers' Party of Ireland.

In his replies, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and their parties and between the Korean people and the peoples of their countries would grow stronger and develop.

Kim Il-song Receives Korean Educators From Japan

SK1710125392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of educators of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by Cho Yong-pok, first deputy president of Korea University, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Yun Ki-pok and Chairman of the State Education Commission Choe Ki-yong.

The head of the delegation expressed highest glory and warmest thanks to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life, representing the loyal hearts of the educators of Chongnyon and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial talk with the members of the delegation.

He highly estimated the enormous efforts of the Chongnyon educators for the development of democratic national education and congratulated them on theur success.

He arranged a luncheon for the members of the delegation.

Kim Chong-il Sends Birthday Tables to Military Teachers

SK1810104492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent 60th and 70th birthday tables to teachers who had participated in the meeting of teachers of military schools at all levels of the Korean People's Army.

Prof. and Associate Dr. Han Tae-sop, a teacher of Kim Hyong-chik Military Medical University who received the 70th birthday table has brought up many students to be able army surgeons, wrote medical books worthy of being national treasures and cured serious cases for the past 30 odd years.

Deputy Prof. and Associate Dr. Yi Sang-ki and Associate Dr. Son Chang-su, university teachers, who received 60th birthday tables, born into worker and peasant families, have grown to be workers for the building of the chuche-type revolutionary armed forces and respected educators.

The tables of blessings sent to ordinary teachers can be seen only under the care of our party which trusts the intellectuals as its eternal companion and precious revolutionary comrade, looks after their destiny and future and glorifies the singlehearted unity of our revolutionary politics of love and virtues.

Kim Chong-il Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders

SK1810105392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the 47th founding anniversary of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] from Secretary General Leon Nzokene of the Congolese Socialist Party; General Secretary Peter Passad of the United Force Party of Guyana; General Secretary Alberto Moreno of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Peru (Red Motherland); President Rolando Brena Pantoja of the National Executive Committee of the left Revolutionary Union of Peru; General Secretary Roberto Gabriele of the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy; President of the Direction of the Socialist Workers' Party of Romania Ilie Verdet and Chairman Victor Voichita of the Romanian Party for New Society.

He also received a message of greetings from the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.

The messages warmly hailed the anniversary of the WPK and expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the WPK and their parties would continue to develop favorably.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Receives Foreign Party Leaders' Greetings

SK1710115692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] from Secretary General of the Party of Revolution of Benin Ali Houdou; General Secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist) Dilip Barua; acting General Secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Bangladesh Haider Akbar Khan Rano; President of the Bangladesh People's League Garib Newaz; Chairman of the C.C., the Socialist Party of Bangladesh Khalequz Zaman; Chairman of the National Democratic Party of Surinam Orlando Van Amson; President of the Communist Forum of Denmark Betty Frydensbjerg Carlsson and Chairman of the C.C., the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress Nicolas Mayugi.

The messages warmly hailed the founding anniversary of the WPK and wished the WPK and the Korean people greater success in their just cause of peake, socialism and reunification.

O Chin-u Sends Message to Thai Defense Minister

SK1710123792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—DPRK Marshal O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Wichit Sukmak on his appointment as defence minister of Thailand.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Thai armies would grow stronger and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and wished him success in his responsible work.

O Chin-u Greets Vietnamese Defense Minister

SK1610113892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—Marshal of the DPRK O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Doan Khue upon his reappointment as minister of national defence at the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries will expand and develop and wishes the Vietnamese defence minister success in his responsible work to increase the defence capabilities.

Kim Chaek University Contributes to Automation

SK1610154092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The entire members of a class of the automatic control engineering course of the automation engineering department of Kim Chaek University of Technology became candidate associate doctors in May.

The papers published by them have won high appreciation for their novel conception and reliable scientific authenticity.

Some papers were highly estimated by experts as they help toward putting cement production on a more scientific basis and present a new method of measuring the thickness of hot rolled metal.

In recent years many scientific and technological problems of great importance for various domains of the national economy have been resolved at the university.

Typical of them are "ultra-high-pressure vacuum pump" and "deep prospecting method".

The university contributed to the comprehensive automation of the ore dressing plant No. 3 of the Komdok mining complex, to the computerisation on the power grid of the Pyongyang thermal power complex, the automation of the Pyongyang instant rice factory, the automation of the Pyongyang flour processing combine, the scientification of the kiln systems of the Sunchon and Sangwon cement complexes and to the completion of the intensive watch and control system of the central control room and a mock-up of the processes of the Sakju foodstuff factory in North Pyongan Province.

The university, the main seat of scientific and technical education, has produced many able technical personnel armed with ultra-modern science and technology by constantly improving the contents and method of education. They are now playing a pivotal role in various domains of the national economy.

It has 16 departments including the electronic engineering, the mechanical engineering and the power machine departments and more than 120 chairs.

It has also many institutes for robot engineering and semi-conductor integrated circuit and other areas, research rooms and a doctoral institute.

Holders of degrees and titles including academicians, professors and doctors number more than 700.

Foreign students are studying at the university which has friendly ties with universities of more than 40 countries.

At present, the university are provided with new building, dormitory, practice ground of semi-conductor integrated circuit, library and gymnasium.

The new building with a floor space of more than 100,000 square metres has already been completed.

When the construction project are completed, the total floor space of the university will reach over 246,000 square metres.

National Art Show Opens in Pyongyang

SK1710055092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A national art show of art schools is open.

On show are more than 350 pieces of paintings and craft works created by teachers, researchers and students of art schools, which are high in ideological and artistic plane.

Displayed there are Korean paintings depicting the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his noble communistic virtues including "the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicating bright road ahead of building the liberated new country" and "taking care of the health of working people".

Also seen there are works showing the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses and works on the themes of socialist economic construction, national reunification, the happy life of our people and the beautiful landscape of our country.

Koryo celadon, vases, sculptures and other crafts are exhibited.

Its opening ceremony was held at the art gallery in Pyongyang on October 16.

Botanist Noted for Work in Central Botanical Garden

SK1610125192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—A plant specimen house with a floor space of 2,000 square metres will be built in the central botanical garden of Korea.

When this project is completed, over 400,000 plant specimens will be displayed there.

More than 5,000 species of plants are there in the central botanical garden with a wide forest area at the foot of scenic Mt. Taesong.

400 of them are special species.

It is largely associated with the efforts of Dr. Yim Nok-chae, president of the central botanical garden, who has been devoting his whole life to botanical researches. It was not until he came over to the northern half of the country from Seoul, South Korea, in 1946, right after the liberation of the country that his scientific talents began to be brought into bloom.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received him and instructed him to build an all-embracing botanical research base, saying that there must be a botanical garden in a civilized state. Afterwards, President Kim Il-song gave him a task to find out even plants which had disappeared long ago in Korea. When the botanist discovered them with his painstaking efforts, President Kim Il-song highly praised him as a person of distinguished service, more rejoiced at it than anyone else.

He had audience of President Kim Il-song on ten odd occasions and received his teachings over 150 times regarding the question of developing the nation's botany.

To live up to his trust, Dr. Yim Nok-chae found new plants, travelling mountains and fields of the country including Mt. Paektu area, full of vigor and passion.

His unknown services have left their marks in botanical gardens across the country, streets and villages covered with foliages and thickly wooded mountains and fields, to say nothing of the scenic central botanical garden visited by many working people today.

Dr. Yim Nok-chae has greatly contributed to placing the nation's botany on a scientific and theoretical basis from scratch from shortly after the liberation of the country.

His typical works are "Korean Plant Names", "Illustrated Book of the Korean Flora," "Index to Korean Trees of Economic Value," "Korean Medicinal Plants," "Nationwide Greening and Medicinal Plants," "The Flora of Korea."

He was awarded "Order of Kim Il-song," titles of hero of labor and people's scientist for his merits in the botanical fields.

Academician, professor and doctor Yim is 72 years old.

South Korea

White Paper Expects 'Strong Military Relations' With Japan

SK1810054392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] South Korea will seek to consolidate military exchanges and cooperation with Japan, which will contribute toward reunification of the divided nation.

Cultivation of strong military relations with Japan, which is part of the basic defense policy set by the South Korean Defense Ministry, was contained in the 1992-93 Defense White Paper released early this month.

According to the policy, the United States will continue to maintain its military presence on the peninsula into the post-unification era to stay as a balance power in this part of the world.

The white paper said that the ministry would focus on complementing its present combat capabilities and self-reliance in a tactical early-warning system by the mid-1990s, surmising that there would be no reduction in forces by the two Koreas in the first half of the 1990s.

From the latter half of the 1990s on, the ministry will strive to upgrade its deterrent capabilities to prevent aggression on the peninsula and to localize its strategic early-warning system.

The ministry reconfirmed in the basic defense policy that South Korea would employ "selective" retaliatory actions against small-scale provocations by North Korea. Under the defense policy, South Korea has committed to evolving "positive" offensive operations to repel a full-scale attack by North Korean forces.

The white paper said that a continued U.S. military presence on the Korean peninsula in the post-unification era would play a "complimentary" role in realizing a self-reliant defense of a unified Korea against its neighbors.

South Korea, according to it, will accept an optimum level of a supplementary U.S. troop pullout, in the event that an atmosphere for peaceful co-existence between the South and North is settled on the peninsula in the second half of the 1990s.

But the paper emphasized it is desirable that a minimum level of American forces should stay here in the wake of a reunification to help maintain peace and stability in this part of the world.

As for China and Russia, South Korea will promote relations with the two countries designed only to check military provocations by North Korea.

The ministry plans to increase funds for development of the defense industry from the present 60 billion won (roughly 77 million U.S. dollars) up to 200 billion won.

A sharp rise in the funds, the ministry noted in the paper, is a must to improve fighting capabilities.

The paper hinted that the ministry was also considering procuring foreign-produced missiles to counter the threats posed by North Korean Scuds.

Includes U.S. Role

SK1710113292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—The National Defense Ministry plans to cement the strength of the existing military forces and realize a tactical early warning system without any military manpower reduction through the middle of the 1990s.

A "Defense White Paper 1992-93" released by the Ministry Saturday said U.S. forces will continue to stay in Korea even after the unification of the Korean peninsula.

"We will also strengthen substantial military exchanges with Japan in a way that would contribute to unification," the white paper said.

Beginning the mid-1990s, the paper said, war deterrence based on a high-tech weapons system would be secured while the development of a strategic early warning system would be promoted independently.

The white paper said that once the security environment of the Korean peninsula improves and peaceful coexistence takes a concrete shape in the late 1990s, "we may accept an additional U.S. military reduction of an appropriate level."

"But, it is desirable that the minimum necessary scale of U.S. forces will continue to remain in Korea even after unification," said the paper, adding that the U.S. forces at that time would play the role of supplementer wherein they would supplement Korea's self-reliant defense against surrounding countries.

The "white paper" said that to better facilitate programs to build up military ability, the defense industry development fund would be expanded from the current 60 billion won to the level of 200 billion won, and exports of defense industry products would be increased.

As part of programs to enhance the public's trust in the military, operational barbed wires installed along coastlines would be removed, control of civilians' passage through restricted frontline areas eased, and military installations relocated elsewhere from downtown areas.

To build an air defense system especially against North Korea's Scud missiles, the ministry has been promoting the importation and domestic development of interception missiles, the "white paper" suggested.

Air Force Reveals Strategy To Counter External Threat

SK1610114392 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Yi Yang-ho, ROK Air Force chief of staff, said on 15 October that he will expand the applicable scope of the Air Force's influence as a precaution against possible threats from neighboring countries and will develop a concept for a "turndown strategy for deterrence [kobujok okjejollyak]," which means driving back aggressors at the border and on the sea.

According to the "turndown strategy for deterrence," the Air Force will repulse any forces of aggression at an early stage to avoid combat within our territories. It is the first time the Air Force has made this strategy public.

Chief of Staff Yi revealed this information in his answers to questions on "long-term strategies against neighboring countries" raised by Na Pyong-son (Democratic Party) and Hwang Myong-su (Democratic Liberal Party) during a parliamentary inspection of the administration at the Air Force Headquarters on 15 October.

Chief of Staff Yi also said: "Because the center of international politics and economy is moving to the Asia-Pacific region and because Japan and China's economic and military role is being amplified, the possibility that our country will be involved in a conflict with neighboring countries over territories or marine resources is increasing."

North Seen Modernizing Arms, Planning Aggression

SK1610124392 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] [Anchorman Yu Kun-chan] The Defense Ministry submitted to the National Assembly on 15 October material revealing that North Korea has designated 1995 as the year for reunification and that it is accelerating preparations for war. Reporter Pak Sang-su will describe how North Korea is preparing for war by building up its military weapons and expanding its military forces, and will also report on the military strength of South and North Korea.

[Begin Pak Sang-su recording] According to the Defense Ministry, North Korea has designated 1995 as the year for reunification and, with its policy of completing preparations for war by next year, has been promoting the modernization of various weapons and expansion of its military forces.

Recognizing the seriousness of an air battle, especially since the Gulf war, North Korea is drastically increasing its aerial strength by promoting the production and introduction of state-of-the-art fighter planes such as the MiG-29 and SU-27 planes. It has also developed the state-of-the-art SCUD-X missile, which has a range of 2,000 km, and has developed and launched portable antiaircraft missiles. It was revealed that North Korea is accelerating the modernization of defense weapons.

Currently, the military strength of South and North Korea is as follows: South Korea has 655,555 troops while North Korea has 1.01 million. South Korea has 1,600 tanks while North Korea has 3,700. Also, South Korea has 180 fighter planes while North Korea has 470. Therefore, North Korea's military strength is two times greater and it has 1.3 times more fighting power than South Korea.

North Korea recently established another special brigade. It now has 23 brigades and secured units that are able to carry out a special war. It also deployed 66 percent of its ground troops in the front line, 58 percent of its Naval vessels and 41 percent of its fighter planes. It was pointed out that North Korea is planning to carry out an all-out war through a surprise attack, either on the front line or the rear. [end recording]

YONHAP Reports Proposal for Nuclear Committee Meeting

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea proposed to North Korea Monday a meeting of chairmen of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) at the truce village of Panmunjom on Oct. 22.

Kong No-myong, Southern-side chairman of the JNCC, told his North Korean counterpart, Choe U-chin, in a telephone message that they hold exclusive talks in a closed meeting at tongilgak in the northern part of the inter-Korean border village at 10 a.m. Kong was responding to Choe's proposal Oct. 16 that the two sides convene the ninth meeting of the commission on Oct. 23.

Choe said at that time that the ninth meeting was needed because the two sides had failed to work out rules and terms of mutual nuclear inspections despite the three rounds of contacts between their commission members since the eighth meeting of the commission.

North's Nuclear Control Meeting Proposal 'Breeding Speculation'

SK1710070592 Seoul YONHAP in English 640 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea's unexpected proposal to open a meeting of the inter-Korean joint nuclear control commission on Oct. 23 is breeding speculation that it may take a flexible attitude about the long-standing nuclear issue.

A South Korean Government official, who asked not to be identified, said that North Korea, with the eighth normalization talks with Japan in the offing, may be showing a flexible attitude toward the mutual and simultaneous inspections of nuclear facilities by the two Koreas.

"In that case, North Korea may agree to include military bases among the targets of inspections as demanded by the South, limiting the initial inspections to Yongbyon in the North and U.S. military bases in the South," the official said.

North Korea may not be in the mood to work out a complete agreement with the South on inter-Korean inspections, but it may try to find a breakthrough in its normalization talks with Japan by showing a flexible attitude on the nuclear issue, he said.

Like the United States, Japan refuses to improve its relations with North Korea unless Pyongyang resolves international suspicion over its nuclear arms development program.

Meanwhile, Chong Tae-ik, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau and the commission's Southern-side deputy chairman, ruled out such a possibility. North Korea is more likely to wage political offensives over the South Korea-U.S. preparations for their annual defense drill, Team Spirit, instead of showing flexibility concerning the nuclear issue, he said.

The Seoul government will ponder on the latest proposal of Pyongyang and countermeasures in a meeting early next week.

Purchase of Russian-Made Weapons Sought for Systems Analysis

SK1710060492 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] On 14 October, the Ministry of National Defense [MND] revealed that it is examining the purchase of Russian-made weapons, including MiG-29 fighters. In a report submitted to the National Assembly Defense Committee that day, the MND revealed that with an aim of analyzing hostile weapons systems [choksong mugi chegye] and tactical development, it is examining the purchase of a small quantity of Russian-made weapons, including T-62 tank ammunition, mines, and torpedoes of the same kinds possessed by North Korea, MiG-29, and SA-6, SA-8, SA-16 ground-to-air missiles.

According to this report, in the event that the MND purchases Russian-made weapons and equipment, sources of purchasing weapons would be diversified, the research of hostile weapons systems would be favorable and the introduction of ultramodern technology, which the United States is reluctant to transfer, would be advantageous. On the other hand, however, this may hinder ROK-U.S. military cooperative relations. Problems may be raised in follow-up logistic support systems and in the standardization of logistic supplies.

The report also pointed out that although it is too early to secure Russian-made weapon systems as part of the arms buildup at present, there is a need to purchase such weapons with a view to helping tactical development and to acquire expertise through the introduction of crucial technology and the exchange of experts.

Japan-DPRK To Resume Negotiations To Normalize Relations

SK1810085892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Japan and North Korea have agreed to resume negotiations on 5-6 November in Beijing to discuss establishing diplomatic relations. Negotiations have been suspended since May.

A government official said on 18 October that in August Japan proposed to the North to resume negotiations but North Korea did not respond because of various issues, including the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and PRC. He also revealed that they settled the date to hold the eighth round of negotiations during a meeting held between the two countries recently.

Government To Expand North-South Cooperation Funds

SK1910093292 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] The government used to use most of the North-South cooperation funds to support sports and cultural exchanges and non-refundable areas to make up for the loss in economic exchange and cooperation. However, it was learned on 18 October that the government plans to increase its support for economic exchange and cooperation projects, including loans and refundable schemes.

The government considers it difficult to make up for cooperation funds with its contribution alone. Therefore, it is actively reviewing the plan to secure funds by issuing bonds and the like.

The government contributed 25 billion won in 1991 and 40 billion won in 1992, a total of 65 billion won, to the North-South cooperation funds. It already spent 2,769 million won from this fund for sports cooperation projects and making up for the loss in trade. The government plans to allocate 40 billion additional won from next year's budget.

Political Parties Begin Presidential Campaigns

SK1910041492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The three political parties start the presidential race this week with election campaign management committees in ready-go condition.

The majority Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), the latest to the starting line, will try to put behind past weeks of turmoil from co-chairman Pak Tae-chun's resignation from his post and the party.

DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae issued a statement Monday vowing to "steer ahead through any storm with the sense of mission and responsibility that the DLP is the only political force that can accomplish the calls of the times." The party holds a meeting with all of its regional chapter leaders Tuesday morning to explain the campaign strategy.

After the election committee is donned in full and the National Assembly's government inspection ends this week, DLP President Kim Yong-sam begins a nationwide tour on a campaign trail.

The 13 loosely-knit organizations affiliated with the party will be reshaped into 22 according to their functions and roles. The groups will be headed by such heavyweights as deputy chairmen of the election campaign management committee. Pushed to the background is Kim Yong-sam's personal clique of hiking members to avoid any clash with other factions.

The opposition-strong Seoul and metropolitan areas will be the DLP's target points, and the DLP plans to mobilize the best possible strategies specifically for these constituencies.

Kim Yong-sam is to give considerable power to Rep. Yi Han-tong who will be in charge of the areas, in particular Inchon and Kyonggi Province.

The minority Democratic Party (dp) will tighten the screw on its 92-member election committee already established last Oct. 9, led by party co-chairman Yi Ki-taek. The committee is further supported by an election planning group led by Kim Yong-pae who has eight working groups as well as planning, situation and computerization task forces under him.

The DP launched 13 special organizations on women, youths, the elderly and people with hometowns in North Korea. Its weak point being the Kyongsang Provinces, the DP committee is aiming for at least 20 percent of the votes through concentrated efforts there.

Twenty more chapter offices are lined up for inauguration this week, and co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek will embark on a bus tour of the nation afterwards. The campaign trail will take them to Wonju, Kangwon Province, on Tuesday, then to Pohang, northern Kyongsang Province, around the weekend and to other key cities in Kyongsang, Kangwon and Chungchong Provinces.

The Nov. 7 special party convention is understood as the starting point for the "DP wave" that hopefully will sweep these districts.

The Unification National Party (UNP) [officially renamed United People's Party—UPP] was the earliest to launch the election committee, putting chairman Kim Tong-kil in charge from Oct. 1. It initially planned to run the committee with privately-organized people from Hyundai but changed the strategy with the inauguration by president No Tae-u of a politically neutral cabinet. It will instead rely more on public organizations and finish chapter office inaugurations in Chungchong and Cholla Provinces within the month before starting on a nationwide campaign.

The UNP hopes to maximize on Pak Tae-chun's departure from the DLP by accentuating its role as an anti-Kims group. It is expected to take steps according to developments with the new political group in the making and fight for 50 percent of voters still undecided.

Politicians Meet To Announce New Political Party

SK1910085392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Incumbent and former lawmakers, who left the Democratic Liberal Party and the Democratic Party, met Monday to announce the inauguration of a new political party and lay the groundwork for it.

The meeting, also participated in by some members of city and provincial council members, agreed to name former National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik as chairman of the party founding preparatory committee and put Rep. Yi Cha-hon in charge of a working-level preparatory committee. They will hold a meeting of party promoters around Friday, participated in by some 500 people from all walks of social life. They hope to finish forming about 70 to 80 local chapters by late this month, an informed source said. They plan to hold a central party convention early next month, completing works for forming the party, he said.

As for the leadership, they were reported to be considering introducing a collective leadership system and name five to six Supreme Council members who may represent each faction. The envisaged platform for the new party contains clean politics, development of new politics, eradication of regional animosity, realization of economic justice and national unification.

In particular, the platform plans to introduce a medium or major constituency system that would help put an end to the chronic regional hatred, the source said.

Reps. Chong Ho-yong, Kang Chang-hui and Song Mu-yong, who had earlier expressed their interest in joining the new party, announced they would not participate in the new party. They said they would stay independent at a press conference held Monday in the National Assembly building.

Those who will join the new party are: Reps. Yi Chong-chan, who led the gathering for new politics, Yi Cha-hon, Kim Yong-hwan, Yu Su-ho, Pak Chol-on and Chang Kyong-u, and Han Yong-su, who left the Democratic Party.

Rep. Yim Chun-won, who left the Democratic Party reportedly to join a new party, said he has not made up his mind.

DLP Tries To Persuade Pak Tae-chun To Remain in Party

SK1910061192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Encouraged by Pak Tae-chun's decision not to form a new politial party, the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is all out to persuade the former chairman to remain in the party.

DLP Secretary-General Kim Yong-ku told reporters Monday that the party has not accepted Pak's resignation as co-chairman and a DLP lawmaker.

"The party hopes that Pak remains in the party even if it is difficult for him to work as chairman," Kim said. The party has been trying to persuade Pak through various channels and sent senior party member Rep. Chong Sok-mo to Pohang where Pak was staying last Thursday.

On Oct. 10, Pak said he will resign as party chairman and follow President No Tae-u out of the party. Since then, there has been intense speculation that he might join other DLP deserters to form a new political party to challenge party President Kim Yong-sam and other presidential candidates in the December election.

One of Pak's aides said Saturday that Pak had decided not to join the new party but to retire from an active political career to devote himself to the nation's economic development as honorary chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. headquartered in Pohang. Rep. Chong also hinted at Pak's departure from the political arena. "Rep. Pak seems to be planning to submit his resignation as a lawmaker after the on-going session of the National Assembly is adjourned," Chong said.

Chong Won-sik Accepts Position as DLP Campaign Manager

SK1710004392 Seoul YONHAP in English 2359 GMT 16 Oct 92

Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], said Saturday former prime minister Chong Won-sik has agreed to become the chairman of the DLP election campaign management committee.

Talking to reporters at his home Saturday morning, an elated Kim said Chong has just called him to say that he will accept the offer to become his campaign manager.

Background of Offer

SK1610004792 Seoul YONHAP in English 2350 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], overcoming the shock of a recent desertion by five lawmakers and scores of other party members, entered Friday into what it called the preparatory phase for the December presidential election.

The DLP, which lost its status as ruling party with the departure of President No Tae-u, has decided to invite former prime minister Chong Won-sik to become chairman of the party's election campaign committee, party sources said Friday. Executive Chairman Kim Chong-pil is to be named honorary chairman of the committee.

Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the DLP, and Kim Chong- pil reportedly met with Chong on Thursday and asked him to manage Kim Yong-sam's election campaign. If Chong accepts the offer, the party plans to call a central executive council meeting on Saturday to map out details of election preparations, the sources said.

The job of the campaign management committee chairmanship was to go to Pak Tae-chun, but he left the party. Some 30 party members have followed, or are expected to follow, him out of the party by this weekend to form a new party, possibly around Pak. While trying to minimize the effect of their desertion, the DLP will name nine senior party members as vice chairmen of the election campaign management committee. They include Kim Yun-hwan, Yi Chun- ku, Yi Han-tong and

Kim Pok-tong. The DLP will hold a meeting of chiefs of local chapters in Seoul next Tuesday to launch its campaign, the sources said.

Initially Unpersuaded

SK1610100592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], was reported Friday to have failed to recruit former Prime Minister Chong Won-sik as his campaign manager.

In a separate development, the National Assembly, which heard speeches of three party leaders in plenary sessions in the past three days, resumed parliamentary inspection of government agencies by 16 standing committees.

On Friday morning, Kim Yong-sam met with Chong and asked him to become chairman of his election campaign management committee. Chong adamantly declined the request, the sources said. It was not immediately known why Chong refused. The DLP had hoped to name Kim's top campaign manager Friday, before holding a party Central Executive Council meeting Saturday to work out details of election preparations.

As a result, the party was continuing to its efforts to induce prominent personalities "outside" the party to take the job. They include former Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hak and former Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. But if the party could not persuade anyone soon, Executive Chairman Kim Chong-pil would be given the post, party sources said.

The job of campaign management committee chairman was to go to Pak Tae-chun, but he left the party last week and scores of his followers, including five incumbent lawmakers, have bolted from the Democratic Liberal Party, which had already lost the status of ruling party with the departure of President No Tae-u.

A bewildered Kim Yong-sam and other DLP leaders braced for further desertions as rumors circulated that at least dozen more, including some incumbent lawmakers, were reported contemplating joining Pak Tae-chun by the weekend if the former party chairman decides to form a new political party to challenge Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung of the Democratic Party.

But relative calm was being restored among the wavering members of the party as President No's aides met with them to relay No's "wishes" and persuade them to stay in the party, the vernacular daily TONG-A ILBO reported Friday. The TONG-A also said top presidential aides also met with Kim Yong-sam to discuss "problems" related to his election efforts, indicating that Chongwadae was directly involved in the DLP's election strategy. The report was soon denied as groundless by Kim Chung-kwon, senior presidential secretary for political affairs.

Those who have already left the Democratic Liberal Party, meanwhile, stepped up their efforts to form a new political party. Twelve incumbent lawmakers were to meet Friday evening to discuss their plans for the proposed party. The lawmakers, including Yi Chong-chan, Chong Ho-yong, Yi Cha-hon, Pak Chol-un and Chang Kyong-u, were to discuss, among other things, their efforts to form a group large enough to qualify as a parliamentary negotiating body, which requires 20 seats or over. The lawmakers are expected to be joined by politicians outside the National Assembly Saturday to work out their consensus on the choice of their leader and other issues related to the new party.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Pak Tae-chun, who has long been contemplating his future action, has postponed his return to Seoul by a few days from this weekend to early next week. Pak has not yet made up his mind about his future, said one of his aides.

"It could be a long time for those who wait for him," he said. "But it could be a fleeting moment for Pak himself.

Vows Fair Election

SK1910024092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Chong Won-sik, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party's election campaign management committee, said Monday he will do his utmost to help hold a fair and clean presidential election in December. Chong expressed his resolution as the party formally launched the committee Monday morning at its headquarters in Yoido.

Asked to comment on some criticism that as a former prime minister he might be able to exert influence on government officials during campaigns, Chong said that even if he tried, civil servants "would no longer accept it and the voters would not allow it."

As for election strategy and the method of operating the campaign committee, Chong said he will work out plans in consultations with deputy chairmen and senior party officials as soon as possible.

Representative Chong Ho-yong To Remain Independent

SK1910103892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Rep. Chong Ho-yong said Monday he would remain independent without joining those politicians trying to form a new political party. Meeting the press at the National Assembly, the independent legislator said that the politicians, most of whom are those who recently broke away from the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], seek to put up a single presidential candidate in coalition with the Unification National Party [officially renamed United People's Party] led by Chong Chu-yong.

"But, I fear their chances are slim because a party they are planning to create in haste with the upcoming presidential election in mind is bound to set off various frictions even worse than those that are menacing the existing parties," he said.

Chong said the strategy of these politicians is to form a new political force with Rep. Pak Tae-chun as their leader, make former Premier Kang Yong-hun as their presidential candidate, and then negotiate a single presidential candidate with the Unifiction National Party.

"I feel they should rather prepare a new party carefully and steadily with an eye at the presidential election after the coming one," he said.

Asked about the possibility of his joining the DLP, Chong ruled it out. "Kim Yong-sam and myself are never indebted to each other, and, besides, the DLP is the party that once harassed me," he said. Chong said he has no plan to join Chong Chu-yong's national party either.

Local Councils Oppose Proposed Parliament Inspections

SK1610022092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] The proposed parliament inspection of state affairs at local governments, including Seoul, is being strongly resisted by local councils which are mostly controlled by ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) members.

Pusan, the hometown of Kim Yong-sam, the DLP's standard-bearer for the forthcoming presidential election, and South Cholla Province councils, however, decided to agree to National Assembly inspection.

The Seoul City Council tried in vain Wednesday to adopt a resolution opposing the parliament inspection when council members of the Democratic Party physically detained Kim Chan-hoe, chairman of the city council, in his office for quite sometime.

In a free-for-all that occurred at City Hall, some members of the Democratic Liberal Party and Democratic Party sustained injuries.

Despite the opposition of local councils, however, the National Assembly is determined to go ahead with its inspection of local governments as scheduled.

The National Assembly is scheduled to start inspections today in the local governments of Seoul, Pusan, South Cholla Province, South Chungchong Province and Kangwon Province.

Taiwanese Opposition Party Delegation Visits DLP Headquarters

SK1610063592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-pil, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], met Friday at party headquarters with a delegation from Taiwan's opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) led by Party Director Hsu Shin-liang. They discussed ways to adjust Seoul-Taipei relations after the severance of ties in August, a DLP spokesman said.

Kim and Hsu discussed ways to promote inter-party exchanges and agreed to keep close ties between the DLP and DPP, he said.

Legislators Question Foreign Ministry's 'Dishwasher Diplomacy'

SK1610094392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers accused the Foreign Ministry Thursday of engaging in "dishwasher diplomacy"—cleaning up after the presidential office and the Agency for National Security Planning.

Questioning the ministry's status in formulating diplomatic policies at a National Assembly hearing, lawmakers demanded to know what the ministry planned to do about the 1.5 billion U.S. dollars lent to Russia and restoration of relations with Taiwan. They criticized the ministry's "frivolity" in sending out English-language materials on majority party presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam and publicity documents on why South Korea decided to postpone local elections.

Rep. Yi Se-ki of the majority Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) picked on the government's mishandling of Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization. Despite Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's claim that secrecy was necessary to prevent interference, Taipei knew of the move two months in advance, the lawmaker charged.

"All the haste is because the ministry is busy washing dishes day and night when it should be the center of diplomatic policymaking," Yi said, inviting a burst of laughter.

Democratic Party Rep. Yi Pu-yong asked why the ministry sent out Kim Yong-sam's resume in English right after he was chosen DLP presidential candidate.

"It was something that the ministry could do without," Yi asserted.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the New Political Reform Party consoled the ministry, holding the presidential office and the Agency for National Security Planning responsible for setting and hurrying its diplomatic goals.

"The dishwasher diplomacy will end when an adequate government steps in," Pak said.

The session ended without Minister Yi's answering any of the questions because the lawmakers had to catch a plane at 5 PM. to conduct an inspection at overseas missions.

Foreign Minister Advocates Revision of Ministry's Law

SK1610104392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry employment law needs to be revised as soon as a new president is sworn in to nurture field experts and form a committee to chart diplomatic goals and strategy, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Friday.

"Expansion of South Korea's diplomatic sphere necessitates an increased number of diplomats, but we lack them in absolute number and we are in desperate need of expert manpower in environment, trade, internation organizations and other fields," Yi told reporters.

The current employment law was made in the early 1980's and was inappropriate for current conditions, he said, retirement age and special appointment systems, usually used to name non-career diplomats to ministry posts, need to be revised.

The ministry needs a special committee membered by career diplomats and experts from the media, economic and labor fields to map out long-term diplomatic goals and strategies and to muster broad public support for ministry policies, Yi said.

PRC Considers Advancing Labor Force Into ROK Markets

SK1810051792 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 92 p 2

[By reporter Kim Yong-su from Hong Kong]

[Text] China is positively considering advancing its massive labor force into markets in the ROK, which suffers a serious labor shortage.

Chen Yongcai, director of the Department of Foreign Economic Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, who recently returned home after visiting the ROK, said: Some ROK enterprises have already employed a great many Chinese workers. Despite the ROK Government's principle of prohibiting its enterprises from introducing foreign workers, the advance of Chinese workers into ROK markets is very prospective and bright. He strongly hinted that China intends to advance its labor force into markets in the ROK.

Director Chen added: ROK shipping companies already employ approximately 1,000 Chinese workers. In addition, the increasing labor shortage in the construction and manufacturing fields in the ROK will ultimately require more Chinese workers.

Last September, he visited the ROK with responsible officials of the China State Construction Engineering Corporation and Jilin International Cooperation Corporation and met with relevant officials at the Ministry of Construction, Overseas Construction Association, Samsong, Hyundai, and Daewoo in order to discuss the Chinese labor force's and enterprises' advance into markets in the ROK. He also discussed plans to jointly advance into third countries.

Large PRC Companies Seek Expansion Into Korea

SK1710041492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Some big-sized business firms in China are preparing to make inroads into the South Korean market and are much interested in having joint advancement with their South Korean business partners into third countries, an official English newspaper here said Saturday.

The China State Construction Engineering Corp., Jilin International Economic Joint Venture Corp., and Shangdong International Economic Joint Venture Corp. are seeking to expand their business activities to Korea, the CHINA DAILY reported, quoting Chen Yongcai, director of the foreign economic relations and trade ministry's foreign economic cooperation department. Chen, heading an economic delegation, recently visited Seoul, where he discussed bilateral economic ties with construction officials and business leaders. It said the centerpiece of the agenda items in those meetings was a proposal for joint advancement into other countries.

Three Chinese enterprises have already obtained official permits for their plans to advance into South Korea, the daily said.

Chen was quoted as saying that although a decision had not been reached, prospects for China's manpower exports to Korea were bright. He told the daily that some 1,000 Chinese workers are at work in Korean shipyards and added that Korean officials seem to be somewhat wary of the encroachment by Chinese workers on their labor market.

Russia, China Seek Barter Trade of Agricultural Products

SK1710015392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 92 p 8

[Text] Russia and China want to promote barter trade with Korea in the agricultural sector because of their shortage of foreign currency reserves, the International Agricultural Development Institute (IADI) said yesterday.

The institute said the Primorye Kray government in Russia has recently proposed exchanging fertilizer for Korean apples and cabbages this winter. The government also hopes to import Korean cucumbers and tomatoes.

Korea took 2,300 tons of frozen pollack [commercial food fish similar to cod] from Russia in return for 2,500 tons of onions earlier this year.

Seoul and Moscow began their barter trade of agricultural products in 1990 after the two countries agreed to push agricultural cooperation in 1989.

The Xinging Autonomy Government in China hopes to import 3,000 tons of Korean garlic in exchange for 2,000 tons of red peppers.

Barter trade refers to the exchange of goods without the use of money.

IADI Chairman Lee Bong-hwa said the Korean government needs to further activate barter trade with foreign countries in every field.

Furthermore, Haitai International received an order for 1,500 tons of garlic from the Sakhalin Provincial Government recently.

Ministry Plans Comprehensive Measures To Curb PRC Imports

SK1610051492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] The Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Ministry is mapping out comprehensive measures to curb ever-rising imports of primary industrial goods from China, which has emerged as the largest supplier of farm, marine and forest products to Korea.

The ministry will seek to increase tariffs for such products imported from China in case of their continued growth next year, according to a report presented to the National Assembly Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Committee during its annual inspection yesterday.

In an initial step, tariffs for Chinese-produced bananas have already been increased from 40 percent to 90 percent and tariffs for 14 other products including brackens and mushrooms jumped from 11-51 percent to 60-100 percent earlier this year.

If their imports soar over 25 percent over the previous year, the imported items will face tariffs higher than the disparity between domestic and imported prices, the report said.

Customs and quarantine checks will be intensified to detect smuggling of Chinese goods and the customs duty limit for each traveler will be lowered from 300,000 won to 100,000 won.

The ministry will encourage the National Federations of Agricultural, Live-stock and Fisheries Cooperatives to uncover any damage suffered by local producers from Chinese imports and recommend countersteps for it.

Imports of processed products will also be restricted as their shipments are increasing remarkably as a means of avoiding the ban on raw materials.

Imports of Chinese primary industrial products almost doubled to $830 million last year. During the first half of 1992, imports totaled $550 million, up a steep 48 percent over a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Korea's diplomatic normalization with China is likely to slash its fruit trade with Taiwan which has been in great favor of the former, the report noted.

In 1990-91, the nation's exports of apples and pears amounted to $19 million and $11.3 million, respectively, dominating 91 percent and 35 percent of all fruit exports, while its imports of bananas reached $13 million.

Korea's exports of fruits stood at $30 million in 1991-92 and imports of bananas at $6.8 million.

Negotiations are under way to sustain the trade ties between Seoul and Taipei but the prospects still remain dim, the report said.

Time for Real-Name Financial Trade System 'Not Ripe'

SK1910085492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Monday that time was still not ripe for the nation to adopt a new policy in which all financial transactions will be made under real names. An EPB report filed with the National Assembly said, "an introduction of a real-name financial transaction system at the present time is feared to invite considerable adverse effects as overall economic conditions have not improved so much from the time when a plan for its inception was put on the back burner two years ago."

An implementation of the system now is likely to trigger a flight of money out of the established financial system into real estate or precious stone markets, causing the savings to slow down, sending prices and interest rates soaring and daunting the nation's industrial competitiveness.

Low-income and middle-class people are the groups to suffer first from immediate shocks of the new system unless proper measures were made beforehand to cope with all expected effects. A careless inception of the system would probably create confusion in the financial and stock markets and might cause more idle money to flow into the underground economy, it said.

Auto Exports to CIS 'Sharply' Increasing

SK1910014892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's car exports to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have increased sharply during the past several months, business sources said Monday. Korea exported only 279 cars to the CIS last year, but the volume is expected to soar this year with orders pouring in.

Hyundai Motor Co, Korea's largest carmaker, has exported cars to Lithuania for the first time in the first half and signed shipment contracts with Latvia and Estonia, according to the sources. The company is expected to ship some 500 cars to the three baltic states this year.

Hyundai is also expected to ship 850 Excel and 150 Sonata cars to Russia. It plans to actively explore the CIS market to make up for its slugguish exports to the eastern European market, including Poland and Hungary in the past.

Daewoo Motor Co. has signed a contract with Uzbekistan to sell 3,500 vehicles, including 1,200 Tico mini cars until the first half of 1993, joining Hyundai in opening the CIS market.

The sources, however, pointed out that the region has a market for 2 million cars a year and thus the prospects are bright. But it is faced with severe economic woes, including lack of foreign currencies, which consequently are forcing people to wait three to four years before they are able to buy cars.

Details of Daewoo Deal

SK1510093592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Daewoo Corp. signed a sales contract with Uzbekistan in August for 50 million U.S. dollars of cars, trucks and buses, a company spokesman said Thursday. Daewoo will deliver 500 buses worth 32 million dollars to the republic, and 250 Esperos, 250 LeMans Racers, 1,200 Ticos, 600 Labo trucks, 700 Damas vans and parts worth 18 million dollars to state-run factories in the first half of 1993, he said. This is Uzbekistan's first purchase of South Korean vehicles.

The contract was signed in August, when Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung visited the former Soviet republic, the spokesman said.

Joint-venture projects to build car assembly lines on the outskirts of Tashkent, a spinning mill, and electronics and telecommunications factories were under negotiation, he said.

Communications Ministry Reports Status of DPRK Facilities

SK1610045092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—North Korea had 750,000 telephone lines in 1988, just 5 percent of South Korea's 17.51 million lines in 1991, the Communications Ministry said Friday. All South Korea's lines are automatic, but only 100,000 in North Korea, a sign of backwardness compared with South Korea.

South Korea has 3,350 post offices, or one per 13,000 people, while North Korea has 1,289, or one per 17,000 people, according to a ministry report to the National Assembly.

The ministry is preparing to set up free communication between South and North Koreans as early as possible as the inter-Korean basic agreement took effect early this year.

Minister Says DPRK Economy in 'Worst State' Since 1945

SK1610045392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea's economy is in its worst state since national division in 1945 because of shortages of fuel, raw materials and foreign currency and poor exports, South Korean Unification Minister Choe Yong-chol said Friday.

"North Korea's economic growth was minus 3.7 percent in 1990, minus 5.2 percent in 1991 with as low as minus 10 percent for its mining industry. It is the worst economic plight since national division," Choe told a breakfast seminar sponsored by the Korean Management Association.

All major construction projects are at a halt, he said. Recovery attempts such as issuing a new currency July 15 and food shortages are breeding public discontent, heightening criticism of the system and causing a surge in crimes such as robbery, Choe told the seminar.

"North Korea is questioned from inside and outside about the justness of its system by failing to satisfy people's most basic needs," he said.

China's diplomatic normalization with South Korea and drive for reforms would weaken the hardliners in North Korea and amplify the calls for change, and Pyongyang's continued refusal to open and change may cause the system to crumble fast, he said.

IBRD To Cofinance Projects in Developing Nations

SK1810053892 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] Korea will team up with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in financing industrial projects in developing countries.

Under an agreement signed between Korea and the IBRD Friday [16 October], Seoul will co-finance with the IBRD projects in developing countries. Korea will use part of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund to make joint loans with the IBRD to developing countries.

Science Ministry Delays Nuclear Waste Storage Construction

SK1610051192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Science and Technology said yesterday that the government's plan to construct permanent storage facilities for nuclear wastes is being delayed because of strong opposition from citizens living in the candidate sites.

Six areas have been selected through comprehensive research by a Seoul National University institute but contacts with residents there to conduct surveys are presently impossible due to their strong objection, the ministry said in its report to the National Assembly yesterday.

The ministry did not identify the six candidate sites by name for the permanent storage but reaffirmed that Anmyon Island off the western coast had been dropped from the candidates' list. A massive popular uprising broke out on the island in November 1990 in protest.

However, Yongil-kun and Yondok-kun both of Kyongsangpuk-to, and Kosong-kun and Yangyang-kun, both of Kangwon-to, are reportedly among the six candidates designated by the university institute.

Surveys on the national and four provincial levels were conducted to pool out popular opinion on the construction of storage facilities but direct polls of the citizens of the six candidate areas could not be conducted, the ministry said.

The ministry plans to construct permanent burial facilities capable of storing some 50,000 tons of low- and intermediate-level radioactive wastes and temporary storage for 3,000 tons of spent fuel with high-level radioactivity by the end of this decade.

Manufacturers, EC Sign Memory Chip Price Control System Accord

SK1610021692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean manufacturers of semiconductors will have little difficulty in selling dynamic random access memory chips (D-RAM) to Europe for at least five years now that a price control system has been decided with the European community, industry sources said Friday.

After two months of negotiations, Samsung Electronics Co., Hyundai Electronics Co. and Goldstar Electron Co. have agreed with the European commission on adopting a monitoring price system for Korean semiconductor products. An official agreement will be drawn up at the end of this month and take effect in January. The present anti-dumping duty of 10.1 percent will be abolished under the agreement. Price monitoring is usually valid for five years and prohibits exporters from selling at prices less than 9.5 percent above cost.

Korean companies can benefit from the system, analysts say, as a price rise of up to 10 percent is unlikely to damage current markets and price cuts are possible when costs are slashed. Sales will drop somewhat, but companies should make efforts to stick to the fixed price and use it as momentum to cut costs, a Samsung spokesman said. D-RAM exports to the EC totaled 480 million U.S. dollars last year and are expected to reach 800 million dollars by year-end.

Government To Increase Research, Development Funds

SK1610051592 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] To help stimulate corporate facility investment, the government will continue to increase the amount of funds extended for automation and research and development.

In accordance with the gradual opening of domestic markets, the number of industrial goods whose prices are regulated by the government will also be cut on a gradual basis.

Vice Economic Planning Minister Han Kap-su revealed these measures in a regular breakfast meeting with top business executives held at the Korea World Trade Center yesterday.

Han told the meeting that the government is seeking to expand the supply of facility funds by leaps and bounds next year to dispel worries about slumping facility investment.

"In particular,the supply of automation and research and development funds will be raised drastically," he said.

Han also reacted positively to businesses' demands that the extension of facility funds be made on a long-term basis.

He revealed that only small- and medium-size firms will be allowed to buy Japanese machinery with foreign currency loans.

Trade Ministry Funds Advanced Auto, Manufacturing Development

SK1610111492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—The Trade and Industry Ministry announced Friday it will spend 889.3 billion won over the next 10 years, including 444.5 billion won from the government, to develop next-generation automobiles and advanced manufacturing systems. It named a consortium of 201 companies, institutes and colleges that will participate in the development, which aims to have marketable products ready by the year 2002.

Development of next-generation cars will be led by the Korea automotive technology institute. The ministry will contribute 450 billion won, including 220 billion won from the government, to develop such low-pollution technologies as lean burn engines and compressed natural gas engines; safety technology like airbags, high-safety car bodies and intelligent suspension systems; and electromobile technologies such as batteries, charging equipment, motors and control devices.

Seventy-three companies and 11 institutes will join the project: Daewoo Motor Co. for the development of the compressed natural gas engines, Hyundai Motor Co. and KIA Motors Corp. for the development of lean burn engines, Hyundai for airbags, Ssangyong for the safety chassis and Mando Machinery Corp. for the intelligent suspension system, according to the ministry.

The ministry is to propel the development of the advanced manufacturing system in three stages. The Trade Ministry is to develop a flexible manufacturing system by 1995, and the Industry Ministry will develop computer integrated manufacturing system in the second stage by 1998 and intelligent manufacturing system in the third stage by 2001.

Saeil Heavy Industries Co. will take charge of the advanced processing system and Samsung Aerospace will develop the assembly and inspection system, it said.

Portion of Gulf War Share To Be Used for U.S. Military

SK1510114092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1049 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The government has agreed with the United States to use the unpaid portion of Korea's share in the Gulf war cost for the U.S. military in Korea, it was learned Thursday. According to a material the Foreign Ministry furnished to the National Assembly Foreign and Unification Committees, the U.S. asked for the use of the unpaid amount totaling 104 million dollars in the logistical programs of the U.S. Forces in Korea.

Korea, the paper said, agreed to the U.S.request since such a transfer could serve to boost the strength of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and could result in Korea reaping some economic by-products. The Defense Ministry is now talking with the U.S. Forces Korea authorities on a detailed spending plan, the paper said.

So far, the use of 87 million dollars has [been] determined, which include 40 million dollars in the construction of an ammunition pier at Chinhae, 14.5 million dollars in the construction of airplane sheds, a railroad extension and barracks at the Osan U.S. Air Base, 7 million dollars in materials handling equipment, 6.4 million dollars in railroad cargo hauling vehicles, and 19.1 million dollars in logistical items for the U.S. military in Korea.

The goverment had committed 220 million dollars in a Gulf war share in 1990 and another 280 million dollars in 1991.

Panelists at Trade Discussion Optimistic About NAFTA

SK1510094592 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] Business leaders and scholars suggested that Korean investment in the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) be made on a long-term and global basis to promote cooperation and avoid friction with trade partners there.

In a panel discussion organized by the International Trade & Business Institute (ITBI) at the Korea World Trade Center yesterday, they took an optimistic attitude toward the emerging free trade area, predicting that NAFTA will not likely deal a severe blow to Korea in the short run.

Prof. Yi Myong-chin, a researcher at ITBI, put forward a strategy demanding Korean firms make inroads in Mexico to become actively involved in the area. According to him, Korean companies have to meet the rule of origin in order to get some benefits from the emerging economic bloc. NAFTA, which will comprise the United States, Canada and Mexico, plans to phase out tariffs among the three countries within 15 years.

Yu Tuk-hwan, assistant minister for trade policy at the Trade-Industry, said the ministry set up a committee to cope with NAFTA issues. He insisted that Korea first take a close look at advantages and disadvantages arising from the NAFTA's creation. And then it has to invest there after analyzing which industry will holds the best promise and is competitive.

He also emphasized that government policy will be made in consideration of economic globalization and structural adjustment in domestic industries on the long-term basis. The ministry is pressing ahead with revisions of the trade-related regulations in accordance with international norms in a bid to cope with economic regionalism.

Dr. Yi Han-ku, head of the Daewoo Research Institute, stressed that Korean firms have to take a wider look at world markets. He said it is not necessary that they should immediately increase investment in Mexico because there are other investment sites such as China.

Yi said Korean can produce goods in China and sell them in the United States.

President of the Samsung Petrochemical Co. Pak Ung-so said Korea does not have to worry about NAFTA because tariffs on foreign goods in NAFTA will not be a barrier to nonmember countries because they are low. And he said he thinks that the object of NAFTA is to promote free trade in the world.

The leaders of the United States, Canada and Mexico signed the NAFTA agreement to create an economic area in North America from 1994.

There are some fears at home and abroad that the trade block will threaten the spirit of free trade.

Bank May Act on Further Interest Rate Liberalization

SK1510094392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] The Bank of Korea [BOK] said yesterday the second-phase of interest rates liberalization should be implemented as soon as possible.

Stressing that the government's interest rate policy should focus on hastening implementation of the second-stage liberalization plan, the central bank said conditions are favorable for it to be implemented.

Pak Chae-chun, chief of the BOK's Research Department, told reporters "The gap between banks' lending rates and money market rates is narrowing, setting the stage for the government to implement the second stage."

"The downward trend in money market rates is defusing fears that the liberalization of interest rates may ultimately bring about increases in interest rates," he added.

It is the first time the central bank has officially pushed for advancing the financial liberalization program since controversy over its implementation erupted early this year.

The second-phase of the government's ambitious four-stage deregulation blue print was supposed to be translated into action in the last half of this year, but it has said that it will postpone it to next year after the new government is sworn in.

An assistant BOK governor hinted that the second-phase may be implemented within this year.

Analysts have contended that now is the time for the government to put into practice the second part of interest rate liberalization, citing the rapidly sliding money market rates.

The central bank also yesterday cut the annual interest rates on government bonds which are sold to the banks under repurchase agreements (RPs) by 0.5 percentage points to 13 percent, a move viewed by analysts as accelerating the downward spiral of interest rates.

Yu Si-yol, assistant BOK governor, said that the central bank decided to cut the interest rates on the RPs because even inter-bank call lending rates are hovering around 11.5 percent.

Even though analysts and central bankers are divided on when to implement deregulation, they agree that the interest rates will continue to drop.

The annual yield rates of three-year corporate bonds, a barometer of money market rates, dropped 4.7 percentage points since October 1991 and are expected to fall further to the 13 percent level.

Adding fuel to the dropping money market rates, 11 commercial banks cut their issuing rates of certificates of deposit (CDs), the banks' major fund raising source, by 0.5-1 percentage points.

They are Korea First, Korea Exchange, Commercial Bank of Korea, Bank of Seoul, Cho Hung, Hana, KorAm, Boram, Shinhan, Citizens National Bank and Industrial Bank of Korea. They are also ready to cut yield rates of trust-related deposit products.

The central bank predicts that interest rates will keep falling until early next year on the grounds that corporate credit demands are low and domestic consumption is falling as well as the BOK maintaining a relatively high monetary target rate.

However, the central bank reiterated its stance against artificial measures to cut bank lending rates, saying they will only cause distortions in fund flow.

It also said it will continue to push the policy to stabilize the economy by eliminating inflation psychology and reducing total consumption.

Machine Industry Delegates Attend PRC Cooperation Meeting

SK1510094292 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] A delegation of the Machine Industry Cooperation led by Ho Chong-il, chairman of the ROK Machine Industry Promotion Association, is visiting China to attend the second meeting of the ROK-Chinese Machine Industry Cooperation.

The delegation left for China on 13 October. Chairman Ho leads a delegation comprised of 30 persons who are representatives of 26 enterprises. Kim Chae-hyu, chairman of Sungni Machine, and Pak Pyong-chun, president of Kangwon Industry, are members of the delegation. After attending the meeting for the ROK-Chinese Machine Industry Cooperation which is to be held in Beijing on 19 October, the delegation will attend the Shenzhen Exhibition for International Machines and Raw Materials which begins on 20 October.

The meeting for the ROK-Chinese Machine Industry Cooperation, which is held annually between the ROK Machine Industry Promotion Association and the Machine-Electronic Industry of the China Chamber of International Commerce, will be the second meeting this year. Technological cooperation, financial cooperation, and cooperation in industrial facilities between the two countries' machine industries will be the main issues of discussion at the meeting.

Seoul Fails To Stop 'Non-Trade Concern' Imports

SK1510084192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] Eight of the 15 agricultural products, which the government designated as non-negotiable items for the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, were imported in sizable amounts despite efforts to check their influx, the Agriculture, Forestry-Fisheries Ministry said in report to the National Assembly yesterday.

Despite the government's repeated promises to keep domestic markets for the 15 "non-trade concern" [NTC] items closed, $850 million worth of imports were recorded in the first half of this year.

The trade volume of the eight items—barley, beans, corn, red peppers, sesame, beef, pork and dairy products—reached 3.8 million tons during the period. The imports were allowed to increase domestic supply and thereby decrease market prices, the report said.

Beef and corn imports dominated over half of the trade value with $382 million and $246 million respectively. Most of the corn came from China.

Of the 15 NTCs, no rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, garlic, onions, tangerines and chicken were imported in the January-June period.

73 Local Council Members Arrested for Criminal Acts

SK1910062092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—A total of 73 members of local councils were arrested between April, 1991, and last August because of their involvement in various criminal acts, the Justice Ministry said Monday. During the period, 262 local councilors, comprising 195 from councils in small cities, counties and city districts and 67 from big cities and provinces, were booked for their alleged violation of the lawyers law or committing fraud, graft and other irregularities, according to the ministry report to the National Assembly legislation and judiciary committee.

Of the total, 73 people, 64 from councils in smaller administrative units, were arrested and indicted. The prosecution dropped charges against 68 others and is continuing investigation with regard to 24 others.

By type of crimes, 27 of the arrested were charged with graft, five with fraud, and four each with gambling-embezzlement, malfeasance, and lawyers law violations.

By party affiliation, the Democratic Liberal Party took the largest share of the booked with 119, followed by independents with 74 and by the Democratic Party with 69.

National Police Report Statistics on Officers' Crimes

SK1910064692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Ninety police officers have been arrested, 159 booked without detention and 21 are standing trial for abusing their authority and committing various other crimes in the first nine months of the year, the National Police Administration (NPA) said Monday.

According to an NPA report to the National Assembly, 92 officers caused traffic accidents, 45 damaged police dignity, 43 abused authority and 43 took bribes, among others. The report shows that 81 officers have been stripped of their jobs and 152 either suspended from office or received lighter punishments. In addition, a total of 1,156 officers were subjected to internal discipline for negligence of duty (393), breaking rules (309), taking bribes (220), degrading office dignity (120), abusing authority (46), and for other causes (60).

Customs Office Reports Smuggling by U.S. Soldiers

SK1610052692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] U.S. soldiers smuggled in 611 million won worth of goods into Korea for the first eight months of this year, the Korea Customs Administration [KCA] said. It said smuggling of deer antlers amounted to 278 million won, accounting for 45.5 percent of the total contraband goods.

The contraband goods handled by U.S. servicemen amounted to 946 million won in 1990 and 271 million won last year, the KCA said.

Security Office Shuffles Deputy Director, Special Assistant

SK1610062992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—The government Friday transferred Son Chin-kon, special assistant to the director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), to first deputy director. Son, 51, a native of Taegu, was graduated from Seoul National University. After passing the state-run higher civil exam for judiciary service, he worked in major judicial posts including senior judge of Seoul District Criminal Court.

Choe Kyong-won, deputy chief of the Pusan District Prosecutor's Office, was named to replace Son as special assistant to the NSP director.

Daily Says No, Miyazawa Discussed Akihito's PRC Visit

SK1310035092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and South Korean President No Tae-u discussed Emperor Akihito's visit to China in a telephone conversation shortly before the Japanese Cabinet approved the trip in mid-August, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday.

Miyazawa asked for South Korea's understanding when No called to inform him of Seoul's imminent normalization of ties with Beijing and the two leaders agreed to keep both matters secret as they were still to be formally concluded, the paper quoted a Foreign Ministry source as saying.

It is the first time it has been reported that there was prior understanding between the leaders on Akihito's visit to China. It also showed that the prime minister's office knew about Seoul-Beijing normalization prior to its announcement, the daily said.

Government Seen Hardening Stance on Nampo Project

SK1410022692 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] With public opinion about North Korea aggravated because of the recent exposure of a spy ring, the government decided on 13 October to temporarily postpone approval of the Nampo light industrial complex construction project. A Nampo survey team recently returned from North Korea after conducting an on-the-spot survey early this month.

Han Kap-su, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, said that "it became difficult to set up a date for the approval of the Nampo light industrial complex construction project due to the spy ring case." He added that "no practical progress of the project is expected to be made before the first North-South Joint Economic Committee meeting slated for 19 November."

Vice Minister Han has reportedly informed Kim Ok-yon, chief secretary of the Daewoo Group and head of the Nampo survey team, of the government's position. Vice Minister Han said that "in this atmosphere it is also unclear whether Vice Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu will be able to visit North Korea before the end of this year," thus indicating that the authorities are assuming a hardened stance in North-South economic cooperation following the exposure of the spy ring.

PRC CPPCC Vice Chairman Receives Honorary Doctorate

SK1910093792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0856 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Zhao Puchu, a vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) received an honorary doctorate in philosophy from Tongkuk University in Seoul Monday.

Zhao arrived in Seoul on Oct. 11 to attend the peace conference of Northeast Asian Buddhist leaders. He is currently the chairman of China Buddhist Association and honorary chairman of the Red Cross Society of China. He is reportedly a close friend of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

China Cancels Asiana Seoul-Tianjin Flight

SK1910082292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Asiana Airlines flight 3175, scheduled to leave Seoul for Tianjin, China, this morning, has been canceled. As a result, approximately 130 of the 175 passengers with reservations could not leave the country. Asiana Airlines flight 3175 has been flying between Seoul and Tianjin every Sunday on a temporary permit. However, China unexpectedly withheld service permits today, and the flight was canceled.

Because the ROK and China have not signed an aviation agreement, the two countries' airlines have flown on a regular basis using temporary permits. Each airline has received a permit for each flight from the other side's aviation authorities.

In connection with China's sudden withholding of service permits, Asiana said that the permits for the temporary service were delayed because of the [CPC] National Congress.

In the meantime, Asiana moved approximately 40 of the 175 passengers who had made reservations to a flight to China via Hong Kong that left at 1330 this afternoon. The remaining 130 will stay in hotels in downtown Seoul and leave for China via Hong Kong tomorrow morning.

Burma

Karen Rebels Reporedtly Fire at Boat, Killing One

BK1410141592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Terrorist insurgents have been engaging in various destructive activities to destroy the economy of the state and the economy of the citizens by creating difficulties and intimidating the national races, who prefer to live peacefully under the rule of law.

Thus, at 1530 on 10 October, a group of KNU [Karen National Union] terrorist insurgents using a small boat approached the "Aung Myo Thu" passenger boat, owned by U Nyunt Wai, near Ngazin village, Mergui Township, Tenasserim division. With small arms they fired at the passenger boat indiscriminately and without reason and then fled toward the sea.

As a result of the shooting, U Bo Than Hla, an innocent passenger of Ywahtaung village, Mergui Township, was killed while a young novice monk from Thiwingala monastary of Mergui was wounded.

Another 69 Rohingyas Return From Bangladesh

BK1210150092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached between Myanmar [Burma] and Bangladesh on the repatriation of those who fled illegally from Myanmar to Bangladesh, an eight-member Bangladeshi delegation led by the supervising official of (Kadong) camp, Mr. Zia Udin Ahmed, two officials, one office assistant, and four TV journalists, handed over 34 males and 29 females, totalling 69 persons from 12 families, to our country's Kanyingyaung reception center at 0920 this morning. The returnees were scrutinized before being accepted and the scrutiny process was completed at 1130.

Those who returned were welcomed by U Than Aye, director of Immigration and Manpower Department [IMPD]; U Khin Shwe, deputy director of IMPD; U Khin Maung U, chairman of Maungdaw Township Law and Order Restoration Council; U Maung Maung, secretary of the reception center; and responsible personnel.

The returnees were given medical examinations and provided with relief supplies. Responsible organizations and officials are making necessary arrangements to send those returnees to their original residences in respective townships and villages today.

The repatriation process was recorded by the TV news team from the country on the other side. They also interviewed officials from the reception center and two females from among the returnees. The TV journalists next asked the two female returnees whether their return was voluntary. It has been learned that the two female returnees answered gleefully that they returned voluntarily and also gave their addresses.

Social Welfare Minister Returns From China

BK1710141492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] A goodwill Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Brigadier General Thaung Myint, minister for social welfare, relief, and resettlement, returned to Yangon [Rangoon] this evening by a Thai Airways plane after visiting the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the minister of civil affairs.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Brigadier General Maung Maung, minister for livestock breeding and fisheries; U Khin Maung Yin, minister for construction; Mr. Liang Geng, PRC ambassador to Myanmar; and responsible officials.

Khin Nyunt Addresses Doctors 13 Oct

BK1410055792 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Excerpts] A ceremony to open Special Refresher Course No. 3 for Doctors was held at 0900 today in the Ohndaw Hall, the Central Institute of Public Services in Hlegu. Major General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the National Health Committee, addressed the opening ceremony. [passage on attendance omitted]

Speaking at the ceremony, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt noted the significance of the course, which is being held for the third time for health personnel. He said the refresher course for doctors is being held with the objectives of promoting patriotism, conviction in and practice of the three cardinal causes [nondisintegration of the Union, nondisintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty], and management and discipine in public health.

He said that at present there is law and order in the country and the situation in the country is becoming peaceful and stable. He added that the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] is currently working systematically phase by phase toward the emergence of a system of genuine multiparty democracy. He said it is hoped that in developing a multiparty democratic system, all the public will understand the systematic measures being taken for an emergence of a firm constitution according to the wishes of the people.

He said the Convening Commission for the National Convention had been formed in order to hold the National Convention systematically, successfully, and smoothly, and that functions and responsibilities of the commission had been accurately defined. He said he would like to announce that the National Convention would be held within six months from 10 July 1992—the date of the conclusion of the coordination meeting on the holding of a national convention.

Continuing, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said that, since it had assumed state responsibilities, the SLORC has been working earnestly as a national duty for national security, the prevalence of law and order, the economy, and administrative and social affairs. Since the national security and law and order situations have improved, the night curfew order has been lifted and martial law orders have been revoked phase by phase in military regions which have become peaceful and stable.

He said that, since at present there is stability and peace and an improvement in the law and order situation in all regions in the country, martial law orders which empower some regional commanders to hold administrative and judicial powers and prescribe procedures for holding military tribunals in their respective military regions have been revoked.

In the administrative sector, township law and order restoration councils are to be reorganized by replacing military officers with township general administration department staff officers in anticipation of future administrative machinery under the multiparty democratic system and to enable administrative bodies to gain experience.

He said he would like to say a few things regarding untrue and fabricated reports carried by some foreign journalists and broadcast by some broadcasting stations. He said some broadcasting stations claim that Catholics in Kayah State are being tortured and that villagers have been forced to work in railway construction project. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said regional development works are being carried on throughout Myanmar [Burma] with government funds and with the participation of the local people. The state leaders who had visited the remote regions themselves are trying to meet the needs of the people after studying the needs of the regions and the wishes of the local people. He said that for over four years local roads and bridges have been built with the labor of the local military personnel and people, with the state providing equipment and machinery bought with foreign exchange from the state fund. It will be necessary to see with a clear view why only now this allegation of unfairly using the labor of minorities in a region has emerged and for what purpose.

At one time there were fabricated reports alleging that monks were being killed in Mandalay to instigate the Buddhist Myanmar people. After these instigations failed, untrue rumors were floated about the persecution of Moslems at the Bangladesh border. Now that reception centers have been opened to receive those returning from Bangladesh following cooperation between the governments of the two countries, some organizations, including armed organizations in the country on the other side, are making concerted efforts to prevent them from returning. They are trying to give the impression that the problem remains unresolved. Now that the genuine goodwill of Myanmar can no longer be concealed, they are turning to the Christian religion to create problems. These points should be noted, he said.

He said that while he had the opportunity he would like to describe an attempt to denigrate the high ideals and goodwill of the state in holding refresher courses for the doctors and university teachers. He said an ITN television crew from Britain was granted permission, as requested, to interview trainees from the Special Refresher Course No.2 for Doctors. The visiting news crew wrote how satisfied they were with the course in their remarks in the visitors book. However, when they returned home they broadcast a program on the special refresher course and claimed the university teachers were taught subjects irrelevant to their university teaching and that doctors were taught political science and ideological subjects which are not related to their medical practice. They carried these untrue and contradictory reports in their broadcasts to distort the present situation. They did not know how to observe what was discussed and taught at the course and the objectives of the subjects taught. He said it is actually not something new for them to view the endeavors of the state government in a negative light in their reporting—it is the normal practice of journalists in their country.

He said at present it is essential for every citizen of Myanmar [Burma] to be aware of the historical background of Myanmar, its national objectives, the tradition of unity among indigenous national races, and the history of the Defense Services against the background of Myanmar's struggle for independence. He said it is necessary for the citizens to nurture themselves and remain vigilant so as to keep patriotism alive and dynamic and to prevent and repulse instigations. [passage omitted on national endeavors of SLORC]

He then urged the trainees to seriously study the subjects to be taught during the course. The ceremony ended at 0940.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Water Supply Agreement Signed With PRC Company

BK0710102292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0415 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Pulau Pinang, Oct 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Penang Water Authority (PBA) has signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] with a Chinese water consultant firm to build the Teluk Bahang water supply scheme, now estimated to cost [Malaysian dollar] $155 million.

Chief Minister Koh Tsu Koon said Tuesday the agreement was signed at the office of the Ministry of Water Resources of China in Beijing on Monday.

The PBA would, together with the China International Water and Electric Corporation (CIWE), collaborate with a Malaysian firm to jointly undertake engineering investigations, designing, tendering, and supervising the construction of the project.

PBA General Manager Lee Yow Ching and Jing Changhua, board chairman and president of CIWE signed the MOU. Malaysian Works Minister Leo Moggie and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources of China Zhang Chunyuan witnessed the ceremony.

"The scheme aims to ensure adequate water supply for Penang up to the year 2010," Dr. Koh said.

"It will provide the state with a strategic drought reserve and will cut down our dependency on the Muda river, which supplies about 70 percent of the total requirement." The Teluk Bahang project includes a dam with a total capacity of about 19 billion litres. [passage omitted]

Mahathir Returns 6 Oct, Views Transit Center Site

BK0610142092 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the government will study the possibility of turning Labuan into a transit center for Malaysian goods bound for Brunei. He said that the move was one way to overcome the difficulty faced by Malaysian businessmen in Brunei in bringing in goods from Malaysia. Another way to facilitate the bringing in of goods from Malaysia was to increase the frequency of shipping service between the two countries. He was speaking to Malaysian reporters at the residence of Malaysian High Commissioner, Datuk Mon Mustapha Mohamed in Bandar Sri Begawan.

The prime minister earlier met five representatives of Malaysian businessmen in Brunei led by the chairman of the Malaysian business community in Brunei, Encik [Mr.] Mohamed Ali Yahaya. He said the move is inevitable as there were not enough facilities—especially shipping facilities and the government will take action to overcome it.

On his return to Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said he accepted the public apology from the UTUSAN MELAYU Group for a mistake in news report filed by its Jakarta correspondent. He said "no problem". He could accept any apology at any time.

In Brunei, the prime minister attended celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the reign of His Majesty, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. He stopped over in Labuan to inspect development projects in the federal territory.

Mahathir Defends Curbs on Press Freedom

BK1510060292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0407 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The press in Malaysia is not tame but free although the major newspapers are partisan and supportive of the government, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said here Wednesday.

Answering questions before a packed audience at a luncheon hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' Club, he defended the country's Official Secrets Act (OSA) against suggestions that it suppressed press freedom.

He also dismissed suggestions that the government persecuted journalists who report abuses and irregularities within the government administration.

Dr. Mahathir, who arrived here Tuesday for a three-day visit, fielded questions ranging from the Internal Security Act (ISA) to special privileges for Bumiputeras [indigenous people) and press freedom in Malaysia after giving a talk on the "future of regional groupings" at the luncheon.

"I do not agree that the press in Malaysia is tame but I would admit that the major newspapers such as the English newspapers are partisan and supportive of the government," he said, adding that pro-government newspapers could also be found in other countries.

He told the foreign journalists that it was unfortunate that they could not read Malaysia's highly critical vernacular press to get a more balanced view of press freedom in the country.

The governnment, he said, allowed the vernacular press to continue to be critical and even libellous of the government and certain personalities but the freedom must be conducted within definite limits of the law, including the OSA.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Says Khmer Rouge Preparing To Attack

BK1710145592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 17 Oct 92

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 17 (AFP)—A Phnom Penh general on Saturday described the destruction of two bridges in northern Cambodia as the first shots of a Khmer Rouge offensive, and warned that his troops were ready to defend themselves.

Khmer Rouge attacks, including the bridge blasting overnight Tuesday, have left 34 people dead or wounded since the start of the month, said Major General Neang Paht, a Defense Ministry spokesman. "It is one of the most serious ceasefire violations since the peace treaty was signed (one year ago) and certainly the most serious since phase two of the ceasefire began (in June)," he said.

The Democratic Kampuchea Party, the official name for the Khmer Rouge, has denied charges by both Phnom Penh and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) that it was responsible for destroying the bridges linking Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom provinces.

"Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh puppet forces" are to blame for fighting in the area, the faction's radio said.

The Khmer Rouge has alleged that some of the Vietnamese troops who installed the current Phnom Penh government in 1979 are still in Cambodia, justifying its refusal to disarm in line with phase two of the peace plan it signed last year.

Paht alleged that 100 to 150 Khmer Rouge guerrillas blew up the first bridge with mines before midnight Tuesday, then attacked the second, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) away, just before dawn.

He showed reporters a video of the twisted metal wreckage of the two bridges, which ironically were built by UNTAC troops from China, the Khmer Rouge's longtime ally.

"After blowing up the bridge they came running into the village, and the villagers had no time to hide," said an elderly man interviewed on the video. "They didn't just kill people and steal their things, they also burned down houses."

The destruction of the bridges makes it difficult for Phnom Penh to send troops and supplies to Kompong Thom, where the heaviest clashes of the past year have taken place, Paht said.

"I think it's the beginning of the Khmer Rouge dry-season strategy," he said.

Over the coming weeks, "we expect the Khmer Rouge to step up their activity," he said, adding however that the scale of the attacks may be less than in previous years.

"I don't believe that with the peace agreement the Khmer Rouge could carry out a large-scale offensive, because the violations would be seen by UNTAC and the international community," Paht said.

Analysts said Phnom Penh may be publicizing the bridge attacks to justify its own planned dry season offensive, launched in most previous years of the civil war.

"We will use our right to self-defense against any violation," Paht said. "But at the same time I hope UNTAC will not be indifferent to any violations."

Though Phnom Penh has started to disarm its soldiers while the Khmer Rouge refuse, Paht said: "We still have enough troops to defend ourselves."

Asked if Phnom Penh's troops could have mined the bridges as a propoganda ploy, Paht said: "I think by now we have demonstrated our willingness to cooperate with UNTAC."

"Besides, if we had such ideas we would blow up a much bigger bridge," he said.

Sihanouk Urges Khmer Rouge Cooperation 17 Oct

BK1810052492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk during visit to Cheang Dek Commune in Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province, on 17 October—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the revered and greatly beloved clergy. Greetings to all the children who are greatly missed by the prince father and mother. Greetings to (Bernard Crucert) and our Japanese friends, who are generous people bringing much precious aid to my children here in Kompong Trabek District of glorious Prey Veng Province. Greetings to His Excellency [H.E.] Kong Sam-ol, deputy prime minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; their excellencies, the leaders of our country and the leaders in Prey Veng Province, especially H.E. the governor and his wife, and so on. Greetings to all the ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, I would like to express my happiness, joy, and heartfelt sentiments at being here to meet with the beloved and greatly missed clergy and children. When we were separated from you, we had only children and grandchildren. Now we are very happy to see so many great grandchildren. We thus express our joy at their presence in great numbers to warmly greet us. We would like very much to thank you and pray that the [Buddhist] triple jewel look after and take good care of you all.

I am honored to be here visiting you. This is the second time since I returned home that I have been honored to meet and cordially talk to you in Prey Veng Province of our beloved SOC. I would like to thank H.E. Chairman Chea Sim, H.E. Chairman Hun Sen, and H.E. Chairman Heng Samrin, for taking good care of you for many years. Since I returned home they have given me 100 percent support in my work to be a shadow of the nation, a father of the nation, a promoter of national independence and territorial integrity, and a father of national construction, so as to serve the people and our compatriots, as well as Buddhism. I have also had great support to enable our people and Buddhism—also Islam, which is the religion of one segment of the Cambodian population—to shine as they did in the former Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's former political party].

As you know we suffered a tragedy. We did not want this tragedy during which we all suffered. In his fine speech just now, H.E. the governor of Prey Veng Province said: Please, prince father, help your children and prevent more killing like what took place over the past decade. In regard to that time, I would like to emphasize to you that all of us, myself, my family, and your families, did not want such a killing regime. We were all victims. My children and my grandchildren died—five children and 14 grandchildren. I have also suffered; thus I understand your suffering. My own family constantly shared this with you. My own family also suffered like yours. Five of my own children and 14 grandchildren were killed. I do understand your suffering and the bitter memory of recent years.

I would like to again point out that I was a prisoner myself. I did not have any privileges. I was imprisoned and deprived of my freedom. My children were massacred, even through they were willing to support the regime. The Prey Veng provincial governor has asked me for help. Since my return, I have done a lot toward reconciliation.

The SOC and the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] agree with me that we should reconcile and unite the nation, even the party of the Khmer Rouge, called the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]. We should strive to reconcile with them. This is why in my name as head of state and chairman of the Supreme Council, I have made efforts daily to reconcile and unite our nation to work together, defend and build the nation, defend peace, and serve you sincerely.

For the PDK, called the Khmer Rouge, I have not neglected them. I have explained to them again and again that they should recognize their duty and obligation. I myself have never been negligent in my task to explain this. I even went to explain this in the Khmer Rouge zone, such as in Pailin District. Since my return to the motherland, I have gone to the Khmer Rouge-controlled areas such as Pailin twice to persuade and beg the Khmer Rouge first, to not create insecurity, provoke war, and resort to killing as before; and second, to reunite with the SOC, the CPP, and other political parties within a great family so as to implement the peace accord on Cambodia that we signed jointly in Paris, France on 23 October 1991. [applause] My children, to this day, when I talk to the Khmer Rouge, they say they respect me and love me, however, they do not listen to me.

As you know, some people listen to their parents and some do not [chuckling]; the latter do not really care about their parents' advice. Thus, I would like to beg you to please understand me. I have really tried. However, some children among the 8 to 9 million do not really listen to me. [chuckling] [Words indistinct] the CPP represented by H.E. Kong Sam-ol and the provincial governor, listen to me. Whatever I ask, they listen to me. However, [chuckling] some children and parties do not. Thus, if there is still something not to your liking in some places, please forgive me.

I would like to say that here in Prey Veng's Kompong Trabek District in particular, we have met with some dangers [words indistinct] in Kompong Thom Province, and so on, because one party continues to attack and create insecurity. This is very serious. Please allow me, in this address, to convey from here in Kompong Trabek, Prey Veng, to the children and the clergy in Kompong Thom Province where some killing took place over the last few days with the destruction of some bridges. I would like to appeal again to the party which has not respected and abided by the Paris accord to respect and abide by it. Furthermore, think of our nation's interest in general, and our clergy and compatriots in particular in Kompong Thom Province. Please ensure that there is peace.

Now we have peace in most of our country. We have made efforts to rebuild our nation. National construction means that if we have old bridges, we build new ones. For instance I have come to Prey Veng Province, I have been to Kompong Speu and many provinces, over 10 all together, and have seen that the CPP has rebuilt what the Sangkum Reas Niyun built during the era of Norodom Sihanouk, the prince father, and which was damaged by the recent war. I have seen that efforts have been made to rebuild irrigation dams, schools, hospitals, roads, and bridges.

However, some people do not think of rebuilding but instead continue to destroy; this is very serious. Taking this opportunity, via SOC's radio and television, I call on the children who have not yet (?heeded) my appeal: First, do not stir up insecurity; second, do not kill each other; and third, participate in the reconstruction of our nation. At any rate, you should not continue to destroy our national property and infrastructure. We should rebuild these things, such as bridges. Why should bridges continue to be destroyed? They should be rebuilt as is appropriate to our duty as citizens of an independent and peaceful country where we have now regained independence and peace since 1991. We should continue to preserve this independence and peace.

I would like to inform you that, first, I; second, the SOC and the CPP; and third, (Bernard Crucert) and Madame, all the directors, and everyone here who has come from Japan as industrialists and businessmen, have brought much aid to you, children. Myself, I have brought $1,000 for you; this is my personal contribution. It is worth about 2 million riel. This is my own contribution. [applause] The distribution of the remaining amount of money, of which 10,000 riel has been given to each monk present here, will be worked out by H.E. Kong Sam-ol. I have already put the money in bundles. These are for distribution to elderly women or needy people. Provincial governor, have you organized these poor families? Five hundred families? This is very good. The 500 families please come [consulting with official] ...distribution afterward? There are 500 families. Since there is no time to distribute all the money now, it will be done later.

Now it is time for the Japanese group and (Bernard Crucert) and his group. [List of gifts from the visitors and the SOC which include clothing, material, money, and 30 tonnes of rice] I have brought all this assorted aid to you on this trip. Please accept it. [applause] Thank you. Some more? The CPP and the SOC have presented the prince father for offering to the clergy in Vat Angkrong monastery another 2 million riel for building the monastery's main hall—Vat Prey Dangkum monastery, not Angkrong. Thank you children.

(Bernard Crucert) and the Japanese guests, please go ahead and distribute. Please hand over the goods to the 50 representative families. Provincial governor, please take over. Thank you very much. May merit go to everyone. May you enjoy the five Buddhist blessings. Thank you very much. May you enjoy heavenly wealth in the next life. Thank you very much. [applause]

Sihanouk Meets People in Kompong Chhnang 18 Oct

BK1910091192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk during visit to the infirmary of Svay Chuk Commune, Samakki Meanchey District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on the morning of 18 October—recorded]

[Text] I would like to bow most humbly to all venerable monks, including especially His Venerable the Superior Monk whom I deeply respect and who most eloquently symbolizes Buddhism—our shield, our protector, and our national religion—my humble respects to all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, the most beloved of your Prince Father and Princess Mother; my respects to all American and Japanese friends who are here to give generous aid to my children; my respects to UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] representatives, both civilian and military, who are here in a large number to welcome me and my wife on behalf of the United Nations; my respects to His Excellency [H.E.] Kong Sam-ol, deputy prime minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government; my respects to H.E. the governor, the chairman of our glorious province of Kompong Chhnang and Madame his wife, as well as all beloved ladies, gentlemen, and compatriots who so kindly accord a warm and loving welcome to their Prince Father and Princess Mother.

We, your Prince Father and Princess Mother, are very pleased and deeply moved with our meeting with all of you, grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, in this glorious province of Kompong Chhnang after we returned to the motherland in November 1991. We are now with you in this excellent village. We, Prince Father and Princess Mother, are very happy, very pleased, and most deeply moved to be able to stay with all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren after our long years in exile. This separation, as you all know, was not of our making. We always wanted to live close to you, to serve you, and to protect you, providing a shade, a shield for our motherland and serving our country in all-round national construction as in the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum from 1955 to 1969 before the coup d'etat staged by Mr. Lon Nol and Mr. Sirik Matak. Therefore, it was the coup d'etat by General Lon Nol and Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak that forced your Prince Father and Princess Mother away from you, venerable monks and beloved children. Later, in the time of Mr. Pol Pot, we were allowed to return home only to be imprisoned and deprived of all freedom to see you, my children. The family of your Prince Father and Princess Mother, like yours, went through a most difficult period. We shared the same hard time. Five of my own children and 14 grandchildren were executed. I understand very well your suffering under Pol Pot. As a Buddhist, I nurture no grudge against Mr. Pol Pot, but I want to inform my people that I did return to the motherland at that time, but I enjoyed no liberties, just like all of you. For that reason we could not contact each other freely and joyously, unlike now when we have freedom again and have our religion back.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and SOC Government, as well as the three chairmen, including Chairmen Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and Heng Samrin, for having improved the livelihood of our people, nation, and motherland, as well as that of the Prince Father, and allowed us to live together again as in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era. We will thus join hands in building and defending the nation so that it will become prosperous and again has independence, peace, and solidarity as in the past. [applause]

I would like to inform you that our country has signed an agreement with the international community, with the United Nations for its representatives to come and help us keep peace and rebuild Cambodia in the form of UNTAC or UN Transitional Authority. Since we signed the Paris accords in October 1991 it has been agreed that the four factions, including the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] or the Khmer Rouge, must take part in the national community and work together as a single body to keep peace for our people. It has thus been concluded that since October 1991—one year to the month—the Paris accords have been supposed to be guaranteeing and ensuring for Cambodia its peace, independence, and territorial integrity. The PDK faction said that it also respects and loves the Prince Father. I thank it for that. I assure all of you that the Prince Father is supported by all the Cambodian parties. The faction of Their Excellencies Chairmen Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and Heng Samrin or the CPP and SOC supports me 100 percent. The faction of Prince Norodom Ranariddh called FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the faction of H.E. Son Sann or KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] support me. The PDK, which is represented by H.E. Khieu Samphan on behalf of H.E. Pol Pot, has now said it also supports the Prince Father.

The Prince Father thus has been reappointed head of state of Cambodia and appointed chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC]. Therefore, in my capacity as the head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the SNC, I have closely contacted all the parties every week and every month; and I have begged the PDK, called the Khmer Rouge, to feel pity for the nation and make sure that security and peace are restored to the nation.

I am not one of the Khmer Rouge, but I have twice visited the people in the Khmer Rouge or PDK-held zone since my return to the motherland. When I visited them in Pailin, the capital of the Khmer Rouge, I did not meet Mr. Pol Pot or Mr. Ieng Sary, but I met Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sen. H.E. Khieu Samphan, H.E. Son Sen, and their colleagues carefully listened to my appeal to behave so that first our nation can be reconciled and second, after reconciliation, our people can live peacefully and happily without any more fighting, insecurity, and destruction of the property of the people or the state, such as roads, bridges, dams, schools, hospitals, and everything useful to the people, which we must rebuild and restore so that our people can live and advance in harmony and happiness.

Therefore, I have been in constant contact with them. Why? It is because they have said they are also my children. If this is true, all my children must listen to me. I have not imposed any strict rules on you, children. I only beg you to do just what I ask you to. For example, when I ask you to build bridges, please do not start destroying bridges. I ask you to build them, so build them at my request. For example in Kompong Thom Province, a few days ago—I am not sure whether it was an act of the children from PDK; they have said they do not know—two bridges in Kompong Thom Province were blown up and some people lost their lives. But it is not yet known who was responsible for this. As for the SOC side, it is likely that it protected [the bridges] because it shoulders the responsibility for protection of the people's livelihood within SOC boundaries, including small and large roads.

In my capacity as the Father, I must be fair. I dare not accuse any particular party. However, I feel only sorrow for this incident. Why? It is because I said please do not create insecurity and yet some children continued to create it anyway, I could only feel sorrow; and when I asked you to rebuild our nation by building roads and bridges and yet some of you continued to destroy them anyway, I could only feel sorrow. I feel sorrow not for any of my own interests. I feel sorrow for the losses suffered by our nation and people. This is why I said I feel sorrow.

What I want to tell you here, however, is this: Children, please clearly understand that I will constantly strive to persuade the children of the four parties to compromise and to make the party that has not yet understood the supreme interests of the nation understand so peace can be restored and insecurity eliminated, so national construction can be undertaken and losses to the property of the people and state, such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and dams, can be halted.

Once more I call on the party which has not yet heeded my appeal to get rid of insecurity at all costs and reestablish peace for our nation, such as in Kompong Thom Province so that peace prevails there like in the rest of the country. Second, please avoid any actions that might cause damage to bridges, roads, and other realizations. On the contrary, it is imperative to rebuild everything because we went through a very difficult period when I was forced to leave you, when you experienced nothing but warfare and hardship, and when many of the realizations of Sangkum Reas Niyum that I led in the 1950's and 60's were badly damaged. We are now striving to rebuild these realizations, such as this infirmary in this excellent village. As all of you, Venerable Superior Monk, venerable monks, and H.E. the deputy prime minister, know very well, this infirmary was built at the initiative of your Prince Father, chairman of Sangkum Reas Niyum, in the interest of the people in the country. It was badly damaged in the time of my exile and it is now rehabilitated in the drive to carry on the traditions of Sangkum Reas Niyum. This is a wonderful action that will benefit all of you, my children. It also testifies to the fact that the CPP and SOC are following the call, the request of the Prince Father. I am very pleased and would like to express wholehearted admiration and praise to the children from the SOC and CPP side.

Furthermore, you are very kind to recall that the Prince Father also had ordered the digging of ponds and wells to provide the people with water when they needed water in some very dry seasons. Your Prince Father helped you dig ponds in the past and now I am extremely moved to see that the venerable monks and all children have not forgotten that I served the nation to the best of my ability, even in such a remote village like this one. I went around visiting the people everywhere. Since my return to the motherland, I have picked up the old habit of visiting the people by car, ship, and helicopter in all provinces. I still have no chance to visit the people in some provinces and I would like to take this opportunity to send a message via the television and radio of the SOC from here to those children who have not yet received me to please forgive me. Your Prince Father is very busy and will see you one day.

Today I am lucky to visit with the children in Kompong Chhnang Province. I am very happy to meet you in Kompong Chhnang Province. I see that you are enjoying a relatively good life and are closely united. I am very glad to note all of these facts. I would like to thank the CPP and SOC and all of you, my children, in the administration of Kompong Chhnang Province for successfully improving the living conditions of our people in the villages, communes, and districts of Kompong Chhnang Province. I sincerely admire all of you. [applause]

I come here not just to make an empty speech. I always want to make a meaningful speech and I also bring with me different kinds of aid for all of you. I myself do not have a great wealth, for Mr. Lon Nol and Mr. Sirik Matak confiscated all the few assets I possessed in their March 1970 coup d'etat. I am spending what little I still have on my work for the nation, to feed the staff of my bureau [words indistinct] and to help the children in the provinces, districts, and villages that I have the opportunity to visit. For instance, here, I would like to donate two million riel [Cambodian currency] from my own funds to help the people and promote Buddhism in this area. [applause]

The venerable are kind to ask me for assistance in repairing the temple which I built years ago and which is in a very decrepit state. So, for its repair, I donate one million riel to the venerable monks. [applause] May the merit thereof befall all of you, grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and all good foreign friends. May you all enjoy the five Buddhist blessings. May all my children in all provinces and villages, starting with this one, savor the heavenly bliss and nirvana in their future lives. [applause]

Besides, in addition to my personal gift of one million riel to the coffer of the monastery on behalf of all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren for the maintenance of the monastery, the SOC also contributes one million riel. So we have two million riel for the monastery. This is an auspicious moment to make merit as it is the merit-making season and the all-saints day went by just recently. Thank you. May all the merits go to all of you. [applause]

Now the governor asks me to make a personal donation to the local high school. Yes, yes, I am going to give 500,000 riel. [Talking to somebody] That is all I have left. What? Eight hundred? [Addressing the crowd] Now your Prince Father would like to donate 800,000 riel to the high school so that our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren can have a decent education and a bright future. Yes, 800,000 riel to the educational sector. [applause]

I am very glad to be able to make contributions. [Talking to somebody] The gifts to the monks have already been distributed. Thank you.

The SOC also has some donations to make to the children and so has the Japanese delegation with Japanese personalities present here. [applause] Let me read this note to you: Gifts from the CPP and SOC Government through the Prince Father and his consort, the Princess Mother: Please hand over to the people of Svay Chuk Commune, Samakki Meanchey District: 500 scarves, each along with 2,000 riel; 500 sarongs; 500 sets of children's clothing; 30 metric tons of rice—the 30 metric tons of rice have not arrived here yet; they will arrive soon—1 million riel in cash for the construction of Krang Sramar monastery—this has already been handed over to the monks. Thank you very much. [applause]

The gifts from our Japanese friends brought here by Mr. Yamaguchi include 400 shirts, 400 pants, 400 meters of cloth, 100 crates, yes 100 crates of instant noodles, and 10 million riel or 20,000 riel per person. Thank you. [applause]

Now, everything has been said. I am most glad to be able to bring you gifts from myself, from the CPP and SOC, and from our great Japanese friends. I ask H.E. Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam-ol to arrange for good order for the distribution of these gifts. Let me tell you, for the sake of fairness, you must keep good order in coming in to get the gifts so that each family can benefit. Without good order, some families would be overlooked. I appeal to you to observe good order and follow the enlightened instruction of H.E. Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam-ol and H.E. the governor of Kompong Chhnang Province. Each family should have a representative to come forth and get the gifts. Please send in your representatives so that each household can get the gifts on the occasion of the visit of your Prince Father. A stampede would only leave some families empty handed. Therefore, I rely on your cooperation from now on. I am not leaving you yet. I am still with you for a while; do not worry. The governor of Kompong Chhnang Province is asked to please help compile a list and we will follow the order of that list. Please do not stampede. Come in one by one to show decency and let all households benefit from the distribution. Thank you very much, my children. Thank you again.

May the three jewels of Buddhism protect all of you, beloved grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, childrendren, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and all good friends, and especially all my great-grandchildren who have just come to know their Prince Great-Grandfather, for 20 years ago when I were in exile I did not have great-grandchildren. I had only grandchildren, but now I have great-grandchildren. So, may all of you constantly enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. [applause]

European Parliament Delegation Leaves 1 Oct

BK0410024292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] On the morning of 1 October, a delegation of the European Parliament [EP] led by (Christian De la Mellen), EP member, chairman of the Union of European Democrats, and chairman of the France-Cambodia friendship group, returned home after a successful seven-day visit to the State of Cambodia [SOC]. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong airport were leading officials of the SOC Foreign Ministry.

During the visit to Cambodia, the delegation was received by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the

Cambodian Supreme National Council. His Excellency Hun Sen also allowed the delegation to pay a courtesy call and to hold talks with various SOC high-ranking officials. The EP delegation also visted the Angkor Wat temple and a number of museums in the SOC.

Laos

Thai Princess Begins 4-Day 'Private' Visit

BK1610162292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand, who was on a special plane, arrived at noon today in the Laotian capital of Vientiane from Bangkok, the capital of the Thai Kingdom, to begin her four-day private visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

At Wattai International Airport, the princess was accorded a warm welcome by Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy minister of foreign affairs and his wife, Dr. Siho Bannavong, deputy secretary of the Vientiane Muncipal Party Committee; Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua, deputy chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Bounket Sangsomsak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the Kingdom of Thailand; high-level officials from various agencies; residents of Vientiane Municipality; and youths.

Nikhom Tantemsap, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the LPDR, officials of the Thai Embassy, and Thai residents in Vientiane were also at hand at the airport.

82 Refugees Reportedly Return From Thailand

BK1710122692 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—Twenty-nine families made up of 82 Lao refugees from Thailand, on October 15 returned home. This was the 10th batch of refugees returning home this year.

Witnessing the event at the Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Prefecture were representatives of the Lao and Thai authorities and UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees].

It was reported that 282 Lao refugees on October 29 would return home from China through northern Luang Namtha Province.

Leaders Receive Thanks From SRV Counterparts

BK0910035292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Recently, Kaysone Phomvihan, president of state; Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister; and Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received messages of thanks from Le Duc Anh, president of state; Vo Van Kiet, prime minister; and Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

In their messages the SRV leaders expressed profound thanks to the comrade Lao leaders for the greetings conveyed to them in the spirit of comradeship and fraternity on the occasion of their elections respectively as president of state, prime minister, and chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

The messages state: We are convinced that the Vietnamese-Lao relations of friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation will be increasingly developed and changed with new, ever better quality. We wish the multiethnic Lao people new, ever-greater success in the cause of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous country. We wish you, comrades, good health and still greater successes in performing your noble tasks.

FAO Press Conference Held on World Food Day

BK1810123392 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—On 16 October 1945, at Quebec (Canada), the United Nations established FAO to, individually and collectively, raise the nutrition level and the living conditions of people, improve food production and its equitable distribution, in order to free humanity from hunger, said Dr. F. Mosttapa at the press conference held here on October 16.

Since then [words indistinct] of tremendous progress achieved in all fields particularly in science and technology, sociology, and economy. There are today about 780 million of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Therefore, the theme for the World Food Day 1992, which is celebrated every year on 16th October, is centered on: food and nutrition.

The world poor live in rural areas by depending for their livelihood on agriculture, forestry and fishery. It is necessary for breaking the vicious circle of poverty and economic stagnation to develop the agricultural and rural sector. It is for this reason that the Government of Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] has given the highest priority for agriculture which constitutes the basis for the economic development of Lao PDR. This also explains the reason for FAO's establishment in Laos in 1978 as one of the first UN specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Whatever, many changes have taken place, said the FAO representative. However the effort made by the FAO to assist the government in the development of institutions and human resources have born their fruits, for many of these institutions have remained and are performing today. I could mention for example: the Soil Center of Dong Dok, the National Agricultural Research Center, the Animal Vaccine Center, the Plant Protection Center. Also the national directors of many past FAO projects in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are today occupying very senior level posts and direct agriculture development in the country.

Most recently, FAO jointly with UNDP [United Nations Development Program] has assisted in the development of tropical forestry action plan for Lao PDR. This overal program, which has been adopted by the government has led to substantial bilateral and multilateral assistance in the forestry sector.

FAO continues to currently provide technical assistance to Laos in various forms:

1) FAO, as a specialized agency of the UN in agriculture and rural development, plays a catalytic role by placing at the disposal of the government its accumulated world experience and expertise either to provide a neutral advice or to develop integrated madium term programs in specific areas. Thus, since January 1992 more than 60 FAO specialists have undetaken, at the government request, short term missions in a number of specific areas such as: agriculture research, agro-forestry, agro-industry, agriculture statistics, rain-fed and irrigated rice production, food control, agro-meteorology, conservation of plant genetic resources, watershed management. Also this year a joint FAO/WFP [World Food Program] mission identified additional food needs of flood affected families during 1991, in the southern provinces for World Food Programm assistance.

2) FAO is assisting various national institutions in the formulation and execution of priority projects. Following are for example few ongoing projects:

a) FAO/UNDP project for the extension of animal vaccine, placing emphasis on training and distribution of vaccines to villages.

b) FAO/UNDP project on aquaculture extension focussing on model farmers as agents for transfer of knowledge.

c) The food security project with pilot activities in southern provinces to lead to the development of a national program on food security.

d) Project for the development of horticulture with accent placed for training of famers.

e) Project on legislation for land, forests and water.

f) Technical assistance on agro-forestry aiming at developing an overall program based on traditional systems with the participation of rural population.

3) There are a number of projects under formulation and negotiation to start in a near future, these are for example:

a) The strengthening of agriculture extension.

b) Capacity building for formulation evaluation and monitoring of forestry projects:

c) Development of an overall program for involvement of women in agriculture.

d) Technical assistance for the development of a medium term program to raise the level of agriculture education in Lao PDR.

e) Technical assistance for privatization and marketing of agriculture products.

f) A medium term program for sustainable rice production under rain-fed and irrigated conditions.

g) The application of meteorology in agriculture.

h) The development of a strategy for sustainable agriculture as follow up of UNCED conference in Rio.

[Text] In addition to the above, FAO has supported in 1992 a number of national seminars leading to action at provincial and districts levels such as:

- the seminar on research management
- the seminar on agro-forestry
- the seminar on nutrition
- the seminar on data collection and analysis for agriculture statistics
- the seminar for food control.

Three other seminars are already planned for early 1993 on the conservation of genetic resources, rural credit and for meat production.

Finally, FAO promotes Lao participation in a number of regional projects such as on forestry research, on policy and planning in forestry, safe use of pesticides, integrated pest control for rice.

These are in brief what the FAO is doing in Lao PDR to assist the government to increase agriculture production and protect the forests by increasing income and the living condition of farmers as well as to generate employment. These technical assistance are provided by giving due attention to the promotion of technologies adapted to the socioeconomic conditions of Lao farmers and which are environmentally sound. FAO gives great priority for the development of national institutions and the training of human resources. In fact, it is these trained women and men who will pursue the action initiated by the FAO jointly with the government by sharing with Lao PDR FAO's accumulated world experience. In the last resort, sustainable agriculture development in Lao PDR will be undertaken by Lao institutions with the active participation of concerned population by adopting Lao approaches and means, said Dr. F. Mosttapa.

However, without assistance the poor countries cannot resolve the problem of proverty. The eradication of poverty, the principal cause of hunger and malnutrition is indeed a world challenge. All countries, both developed and developing, need to act together to encourage sustainble social and economic development wherein people are at the center to win the battle against hunger and malnutrition, concluded the resident representative of FAO in Laos.

Philippines

Armed Forces Reported on 'Red Alert' for Coup

HK1910004892 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] The entire Armed Forces of the Philippines, including the Philippine National Police, have been placed under red alert due to reports of a coup attempt.

Radio station DWIZ has learned that military forces in Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo, including those in Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Air Force base, are in full battle gear and are only waiting for orders.

However, none of the military or police officials want to speak about this preparation because they cannot definitely name which group is the government's enemy this time. Top military and police officials said they have no comment on this except that there have been orders to prepare because higher officials have allegedly received reports that there are people who want to sow trouble and attempt to hold a coup.

Soldiers and policemen were reportedly ordered to carry out necessary measures to prevent any group from forcibly entering Metro Manila.

Meanwhile, an official of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines who has requested anonymity has revealed that there may be an attempt to stage a coup after learning that a group of dismissed police officials or commanders were meeting at an undisclosed place. He said former commanders are allegedly angry about their unjustified dismissal from the service. The action is perceived as the root of the coup attempt. Rafael Alunan, the Department of Interior and Local Government secretary, was responsible for the dismissal of the commanders. Alunan is allegedly choosing officials to replace the commanders, and that he is only waiting for President Ramos' approval for his recommendation.

Alunan's staff has refused to comment on this incident, particularly on the dismissal of senior officers.

Officials Comment on Coup 'Rumor'

HK1910014992 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 19 Oct 92 p 1

[Report by Pablo Hernandez]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] and the Philippine National Police [PNP] were placed under full combat alert Friday night in the wake of reports that a group of soldiers and policemen was preparing to enter Metro Manila to launch another coup attempt.

This was disclosed by a top official of the Intelligence Service of the AFP [ISAFP], who said the rumor of a coup against the administration of President Fidel V. Ramos started in the wake of reports that Interior and Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III was planning to revamp the police leadership, from senior officials to regional commanders nationwide.

The source said the second round of the PNP revamp was to be announced by Alunan as soon as it was approved by Malacanang. As a result, police assigned at Camp Crame [PNP headquarters], as well as soldiers at Camp Aguinaldo [AFP headquarters], Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Air Base were in full battle gear Friday night.

AFP and PNP officials did not say from what group this new revolt against the government will come. But several police officials who refused to be identified said Chief Superintendent Umberto Rodriguez, chief of Recom [regional command] 4, and Chief Superintendent Percival Adiong, chief of Recom 3, were ordered by their superior officers to be on alert for any development.

In the previous coup attempts by RAM-KSP-YOU [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union] during the administration of President Corazon Aquino, Recom 3 and Recom 4 were the first to receive orders from Malacanang and the AFP General Headquarters to block rightist forces' entry into Metro Manila.

The sources said Rodriguez and Adiong were ordered to organize blocking forces to prevent unauthorized movement by any military or police force going to Metro Manila.

The source said PNP senior officers were allegedly unhappy with what Alunan was doing to the police leadership.

Official Denies 'Red Alert' Declared

HK1910043092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0240 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Interview with Brigadier General Emiliano Templo, Armed Forces of the Philippines deputy chief of staff for civil/military operations, by DZXL announcer Rene Santa Cruz—live; in progress; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Templo]... I called hoping you will believe what I am going to say and give it importance and disseminate it to our countrymen. I called to clarify the news that came out. My fear is that this news item would have implications for our countrymen who are planning to come home for a vacation—they might cancel their plans—and on those planning to invest here—they may entertain doubts again. That is why I want to deny it immediately.

[Santa Cruz] Okay, General Templo, sir. I do believe that our listeners have been enlightened and that this program of your friend now has many listeners.

[Templo] I heard [this program], too, Rene; and there is one not just in the morning, but also in the afternoon and even at midnight.

[Santa Cruz] Oh no, not [at midnight]. That is Sex Patrol and I am not with them. That is the reason why we rarely see each other now, General Templo. However, I have not forgotten you. Can you please repeat your message one more time.

[Templo] Our request, Rene, is that, through your program, we will be able to *clarify or deny the reported placing of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] under red alert.* What was published in a newspaper is *full combat alert.* I do not know what they mean by that.

[Santa Cruz] *Well, there is no such term as that: full combat alert. I have been covering that particular beat for so long* but I have not encountered such terminology.

[Templo] I just read it myself. I just repeated the terminology because that was what came out in the newspaper. *I have verified all our units, including the deputy chief of staff for AFP operations and he flatly denied that there was ever any order or any unit placed under red alert during the weekend or today or possibly in the future.* You know, Rene, I believe what our chief of staff, General [Lisandro] Abadia, is saying that since he became chief of staff, he has not declared a red alert.

[Santa Cruz] That is what I remember. It looks like the policy of Abadia. I have not heard. I was still a reporter when he assumed the position, but I do not remember him ever putting the forces under red alert. You mentioned full combat alert; I have not encountered that terminology in the whole time I was covering defense. Likewise, the term double red alert; there is no such term.

[Templo] That is correct, Rene. The only terminologies we use are white alert, which means everything is normal; and then we have blue alert, which means there is a possibility of an incident occuring so specific units of the AFP are placed under blue alert, meaning 50 per cent of their people will be inside the camp and the other 50 per cent will be allowed to go on leave or can stay outside of the camp; now, we have the so-called red alert. Here, everybody, including those who went on leave, or on furlough, or on pass, will be required to return to the camp and be on full duty status.

[Santa Cruz] That is it. There is no such term as double red alert. What is next to red alert?

[Templo] Red alert is the highest level. *There is no longer an imminent or impending [confrontation], but there is already actual confrontation.*

[Santa Cruz] Well, thank you. You educated us this morning, particularly our listeners who are still unaware of military terminologies. At the same time, you have heard the denial of General Templo.

[Templo] And if they want to find out more about that, I will give you our telephone number which is open for 24 hours to all callers: 79-27-97. If they want to clarify or verify some news items or rumors, they can always call this number. During daytime, it's 79-27-97.

[Santa Cruz] Is this part of the Rumor Alert Center that we activated then?

[Templo] That is correct, Rene. When you were still active in the Defense-AFP Press Corps, this was what we two established so that our friends in the media and our countrymen who want to verify information can call this number. During evening and nighttime, meaning from 1700 to 0800, the number is 722-23-90. That is outside of regular office hours.

[Santa Cruz] Well taken, Mr. General. Is there anything else you want to say, General Templo?

[Templo] There is nothing more. Thank you very much, and I hope you will always be angel-faced.

[Santa Cruz] Thank you, Mr. General. Friends, that was General Emiliano Templo, AFP deputy chief of staff for civil/military operations. He denied, *directly from his mouth,* the news that there would be another coup.

Ramos Denies Coup 'Red Alert'

HK1910091092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0608 GMT 19 Oct 92

[News conference by Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos at Malacanang Palace in Manila with domestic reporters and an unidentified moderator—live, in English; monitored in progress]

[Excerpt] [Ramos] ...is just the military commanders that meet. Now, there are many subjects taken up during these meetings, and, in the case of the November 1992 meeting, most likely, the matter of access will be taken up—but also our continuing bilateral military exercises as well as military education support for the Armed Forces of the Philippines. A matter of periodic consultation also is in the area of military and defense information.

Now, what is the government going to tell our Philippine panel? Well, to keep it within the parameters of the military area under the Mutual Defense Treaty [MDT].

[Unidentified reporter] It is access within the parameters of the MDT?

[Ramos] Yes, it is because that includes the use by U.S. forces of Philippine facilities. In fact, there is an exercise coming up, which is an annual exercise called Balikatan [brotherhood]; whereas the Americans say bha-li-kay-ten—which is obvious; it is sharing the mutual interests on military security and defense. And that exercise will take place. In fact, there were some queries as to why there are troop movements: Is there or was there preparation for an attempted coup last Friday [16 October]? I said there is no such thing. This is just that exercise that is about to take place. Besides, why should I go to the Bolshoi ballet if there was such an alert last Friday? I was there watching dancers, last Friday. Very nice ballet.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you get the Senate's approval for the U.S. access?

[Ramos] No. This is something that is already in a treaty, and the... [Ramos changes thought] We are talking about the exercise, because right now they have access in regard to an exercise. Now, what we would like to know is that, what is the U.S. going to ask for in case they request or bring up the subject of access under the post bases period.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you, sir.

[Moderator] Thank you. Ellen Tordesillas.

[Tordesillas] Sir, there has been a lingering statement on what really happened during the cabinet meeting last October which tackled RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations. Right after the meeting on October 2, [presidential spokeswoman] Mrs. Abaya told us that you and the cabinet approved the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the U.S. sans the security pact. Foreign Undersecretary Tomas Padilla, however, reported to Secretary Romulo that, contrary to reports on the meeting, neither you nor the cabinet approved the conclusion of a treaty on friendship and cooperation and that the understanding was that it was agreed that there should be no... [changes thought] that we should not enter into a treaty with the United States. What really happened?

[Ramos] Ellen, I think you better review the records once more because I have been consistent in saying—and this starts from the call of the ambassador, Ambassador Solomon, and even before that during the visits of U.S. dignitaries to the Philippines—that we will just try to pursue executive agreements which are not treaties by themselves but are implementation of treaties. And you might even recall that I was very consistent in saying that the Mutual Defense Treaty is enforced and should be implemented. We are talking of an executive agreement here. It is just like the Manglapus-Shultz agreement of 1988. It is an executive agreement based on the old treaty defining the use of the military bases.

[Tordesillas] So, Secretary Padilla was right to say that there was never an agreed consensus in the cabinet and that we should enter into a treaty of friendship and cooperation, and that includes...

[Ramos, interrupts] Maybe what was being emphasized was the friendship and the cooperation. But as to the form of it, well, I never said that we should pursue a treaty because, knowing the experience of September 1991, this administration must first accentuate the positive instead of going to something that is very negative at the outset. But, again, you will recall that, in regard to Philippine-U.S. relations, I said we are entering into a new era, but let us make sure that we maintain our friendship and cooperation out of our historical association and mutual interests with the United States.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that an executive agreement under the MDT or your understanding is that this should not pass the Senate? [as heard]

[Ramos] If it is in that form, because there is already a mother treaty, which is the MDT. Now, of course, if we enter into something that is outside the MDT—for example, only for the purpose of discussion—although it is not yet there, I would like to emphasize that, then—if it is in the form of a treaty—then we will have to go to the Senate, because that is what the Constitution says. [passage omitted]

Commentator Says People Desire Progress, Not Coup

HK1910032292 Manila Radio Veritas DZNN in Tagalog 0229 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Commentary by Ramon Tulfo—live; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...Please do not repeat what you call EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] Revolution or the People's Power. I think this will not happen again. The Filipinos were forced to stage this before because everything was intolerable then. But now, after that People's Power or EDSA Revolution, the people want peace and economic progress. If the country is stable and peaceful, the economy will grow, the Filipinos will prosper, unemployment will be reduced. This is what we Filipinos desire, not a coup.

United States, Japan Still Top Trading Partners

HK1610033892 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 16 Oct 92 p 18

[Report by Kenneth V. Nerecina]

[Text] The United States and Japan maintained their niches as two of the most important trading partners of the country. Export earnings from these countries accounted for 56 percent of the total from January to July.

Despite a weakened U.S. economy, Philippine exports to the country during the period in review reached $2.03 billion, up 17 percent over the same period in 1991. Exports to Japan, meanwhile, amounted to $996 million compared with last year's $994.2 million.

The country's total exports grew 8 percent to $5.38 billion from about $5.00 billion in the same period last year. On the one hand, lifting of the 5 percent import levy last May spurred the growth of imports in the ensuing months. Imports went up 13 percent to $7.86 billion from $6.97 billion.

However, with the peso's appreciation and lifting of the 5 percent surcharge, the country's overall external trade position deteriorated. The trade deficit widened to $2.47 billion from January to July this year from $1.97 billion in the same period of 1991.

Meanwhile, as with the U.S., total exports to the European Community (EC) continued to outpace imports in the first seven months. Trade surplus with the EC totaled $139.2 million against last year's $200.8 million. Export earnings from the EC amounted to $996.2 million, up 3 percent from the previous year.

Exports to Middle East countries also grew 47 percent to $104.8 million from $71.1 million. On the other hand, exports to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) countries, which include Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, dropped 11 percent to $749.2 million from $845.7 million. ESCAP countries also include Australia, Hong Kong, South Korea, New Zealand, and India among others.

Exports to socialist countries such as the People's Republic of China, Commonwealth of Independent States or CIS (formerly U.S.S.R.), and Romania amounted to $86.2 million, up 6 percent from $81.0 million. Exports to the rest of the world (classified as other countries) grew 36 percent to $420.3 million from $310.1 million.

Ramos: ASEAN Leaders Support Manila Initiatives

HK0710031492 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] President Ramos today said members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] support Philippine efforts to address economic and peace and order problems. This was the president's message when he arrived this afternoon from a three-day visit to Brunei. Besides attending the rites to mark the 25th anniversary of the accession of Prince Bolkiah as head of Brunei, the president also met with the leaders of Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand to further strengthen Philippine relations with ASEAN nations.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] I met with the leaders individually and we discussed bilateral relations and what we can do to further improve and strengthen such relations, particularly in terms of economic interaction for our mutual benefit. In these leaders I found much support, understanding, goodwill, sympathy and encouragement for the Philippines. [end recording]

ASEAN Nations Said To Invest in Industrial Centers

HK0710033592 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations have promised to invest in the soon-to-be constructed industrial centers of the country. This was announced by President Ramos after arriving from his trip to Brunei.

The president said he attended meetings with other ASEAN leaders, during which bilateral relations and ways of developing and strengthening relations among ASEAN nations were discussed.

Ramos went to Brunei to attend the 25th anniversary of Sultan Hadji Bolkiah Hassanal's ascension to the throne of Brunei.

At the same time, Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes announced that Indonesia is planning to form a joint-venture consortium that will invest in Mindanano and Subic, particularly in the industrial centers which are going to be built in these areas.

Ramos, Indonesia's Suharto Agree To Define Border

HK0710050092 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] President Ramos and Indonesian President Suharto have agreed to define the boundary between the Philippines and Indonesia. In their one-on-one meeting, they agreed to define the nations'boundaries, which in the past few years have been a source of irritation between the two countries.

The unclear boundary has been entered by Filipino fishermen, who were arrested by the Malaysian Navy [as heard]. A number of Malaysian [as heard] fishermen have also entered Philippine territory.

Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes said that with the definition of the boundary, irritants between the two countries would be resolved.

In the same meeting, President Ramos thanked Suharto for being neutral on the conflict over the Spratly Islands, which are being claimed by several countries.

The two leaders also exchanged invitations to pay state visits to their respective countries.

Bibit Promises 'To Not Derail' Peace Talks

HK1610013092 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Rightist rebels belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union [RAM-SFP-YOU] are committed to not derail the peace talks. This assurance comes from fugitive rebel Colonel Billy Bibit, who recently met with National Unification Commission Chairman Haydee Yorac.

Bibit denied military and police reports linking the RAM-SFP-YOU to kidnapping and robbery activities. Bibit, according to an ABC 5 source, will sit as part of the RAM panel that will negotiate with the government.

[Begin Yorac recording in English] I brought up the matter of the kidnaps and carnaps. Of course, he denied it; but I said I don't want to get entangled in specific discussion, so I just want a commitment that no movement will be made to prejudice the peace process. [end recording]

Unification Group Chief on Meeting With Honasan

HK0810055092 Quezon City MALAYA in English 8 Oct 92 pp 1, 7

[Report by Eric Loretizo]

[Text] Elections Commissioner Haydee Yorac, chairperson of the National Unification Commission [NUC], yesterday said she has met with cashiered Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan and described their discussion on the peace process as "very reasonable."

Yorac, who spoke before delegates to the 24th National Social Action General Assembly of the Catholic Church in Bacolod City, said: "I will admit for the first time that I have sat down with Col. Honasan and that the discussion was very constructive and that I was pleasantly surprised because I was expecting high rhetoric and a kind of rah-rah approach to settlement (of the internal conflict)."

Yorac did not give details on her meeting with Honasan.

Yorac said she has also talked with a number of local leaders of the leftist National Democratic Front [NDF].

She said the talks with local NDF personalities were not meant "to drive a wedge between the NDF leadership and their local rank and file. (Nothing) prevents us from consulting their members at whatever level if they want to."

She said NUC consultations will be conducted on three levels: publicly to show that "organizations with real warm bodies" are participating; executive-type or closed-door with possible representation from different armed groups; and one-on-one, "the most frequently used at the moment."

Yorac said the 90-day deadline set by President Ramos for the NUC to come up with an amnesty package is "unrealistic" but said the commission will try to meet the deadline so that formal talks can start.

She said the NUC is still refining the talking points contained in the joint communique signed by emissaries of Ramos and NDF representatives on the Netherlands.

Yorac said the NUC has come up with nine specific topics to be submitted to Ramos. These include a broader, more effective respect for and enforcement of human rights; the operation and participation of political parties and organizations upon settlement of the armed conflict; provisions for victims of the armed conflict; and the economic component to the settlement of the armed conflict.

Yorac also assailed what she called an "indifferent, stupid and incompetent bureaucracy" for the difficulties the NUC has been encountering in implementing goodwill measures.

She said that some political prisoners who were ordered released are still in some detention centers.

Non-government organizations yesterday batted for the appointment of a Muslim representative to the NUC.

At the Democracy Watch Conference at the Ateneo de Manila University, Teresita Quintos Deles and Prof. Joel Rocamora of the Institute for Popular Democracy also pushed for more sectoral consultation.

Rocamora said the peace talks are "not just opportunity to stop armed conflicts but to deal frontally with questions of reform."

A group of Catholics and Protestants, meanwhile, assailed Ramos for "duplicating" the "deceptions" resorted to by former President Marcos and Aquino.

The Ecumenical Forum for Church Response (EFCR) said that in the first 100 days, the Ramos administration has only refined policies of Marcos and Aquino instead of coming up with "genuine alternatives."

EFCR cited the total war policy against insurgents, the allegedly anti-Filipino debt policy, and adoption of economic programs designed by foreign lending institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"Ramos is not a man of peace. He has not yet shed his military and very warmongering gesture," said Fr. Ben. Moraleda, EFCR co-chairperson.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon ordered prosecutors to evaluate all cases against union leaders to find out who can be granted presidential pardon.

Ramos has given Drilon until Oct. 30 to submit his recommendation. Ramos issued the order after Democrito Mendoza, president of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, informed him that some union leaders were charged and imprisoned during martial law for political reasons.

Ramos yesterday removed rebellion from the list of heinous crimes contained in a certified bill reimposing the death penalty upon the recommendation of Congress leaders.

But Presidential Spokesperson Annabelle T. Abaya said Ramos "will keep the option of refiling the proposal to include rebellion when circumstances call for such an action."

Thailand

Bomb Explodes at Burmese Embassy in Bangkok

BK1810061692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 18 (AFP)—A bomb exploded at the Burmese Embassy in the Thai capital early Sunday shattering windows but causing no casualties, police officials said. The bomb was lobbed into the embassy grounds at around 3:00 local time (2000 GMT Saturday), and exploded some two metres (about six feet) from the outside wall of the compound, they said.

Police have launched an investigation but had no immediate indication as to who was responsible for the bomb attack. No claim was immediately made for the attack, similar to one that took place two years ago at the embassy compound in central Bangkok.

Burmese Ambassador Nyunt Swe and other embassy personnel were not available for comment. Police said the bomb contained about half a pound of TNT.

Thousands of students and other dissidents have fled Burma to Thailand since the September 1988 military takeover in Rangoon and its bloody repression of the Burmese pro-democracy movement. Many remain just inside Thailand but some hundreds of Burmese students live in Bangkok. The Thai Government has been working on a plan to send Burmese refugees to a holding camp near Burma's border until they can return home or emigrate to a third country.

The bomb attack on the Burmese Embassy Sunday was the second to take place in the Thai capital this month.

On October 9 a small bomb went off just outside the Interior Ministry, injuring a police guard and a woman ministry official. No arrests have been made following that incident.

The Burmese Embassy was the target in late 1990 of a bomb attack in which no one was hurt.

The normally good relations between successive Thai Governments and Burma's military rulers have been strained in recent days with the detention by Burmese soldiers of Thai officials and villagers who had crossed into Burma from Thailand's northwestern border.

Vietnamese Minister Wants Closer Cooperation

BK1910160992 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien said he believed Prime Minister Chuan Likphai would pay an official visit to Vietnam next year as negotiations are well under way between the two countries. He said the Vietnamese prime minister was visiting Thailand for official consultations and an invitation must have been extended to the Thai prime minister. Nguyen Duy Nien said he did not think the Thai prime minister would visit Vietnam this year since both Thailand and Vietnam are still busy, having held elections recently.

If he makes a visit to Vietnam, Chuan would be the second Thai prime minister to visit Vietnam after former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's visit to Hanoi last January.

Nguyen Duy Nien believed Prime Minister Chuan's visit to Vietnam would contribute to an expansion of bilateral relations. He would be able to upgrade several memorandums of understanding by signing agreements on trade, investment, and technical cooperation. He said the Vietnamese Government of Prime Minister Do Muoi is firm in its policy of promoting peace and stability in Vietnam. That underlines Vietnam's desire to improve relations with other countries. He said Thailand and Vietnam may have had misunderstandings in the past, but the two countries are building mutual confidence and trust. This could be achieved through exchanges of cooperation at official level, both of the public and private sector. Such exchanges were few in the past, but they should be expanded in the future.

Foreign Policy of Chuan Government Examined

BK1910023992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Oct 92 p A6

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The Chuan government policy statement, to be announced on Wednesday, contains a foreign policy aimed at preparing Thailand for the post-Cold War era and a world of increased globalization, as well as consolidating relations with neighbouring countries.

The policy contains six guidelines which the government hopes will turn Thailand into the region's economic financial and communications hub and a respectable member of the international community.

It calls for an active involvement in international cooperation to build up Thailand's position in the world and increased ties with members of Asean in realization of the Asean Free Trade Area (Afta).

Among others, Thailand will promote cooperation in economic, academic, culture and human resource development, bilaterally and multilaterally, with developing countries, particularly those next door through its assistance and cooperation programmes.

The new platform has dropped the public relations campaign to improve Thailand's international image, which was the main obsession of the Anan governments I & II and the governments of the 1980s.

Under Chuan, new emphasis has been given to Thailand's commitment in international forums to promote environmental conservation for balanced and sustained development. So has protection of the people's rights and interest, notably the Thai private sector, in foreign countries.

Even though the five government coalition parties have debated heatedly over the policies, they left foreign affairs mainly untouched. The two major coalition parties—the Democrat and Phalang Tham—were responsible for the outlines of the government's foreign policy.

After several drafts and careful wording, Prime Minister Chuan has finally chosen to maintain the Anan government's foreign policy with little of his government's initiatives.

One Democrat insider said that since the government will have lots of problems in defending its controversial domestic policies in Parliament, it does not want to stir up unnecessary controversies in the field of foreign policy by proposing new initiatives. "Furthermore, foreign policy under Anan was good and practical," he said.

That helps explain why Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan have adjusted their positions quickly, toning own their opinions considerably.

During the campaign, Prasong was the only one to outline his vision of Thailand's foreign policy with its neighbours, especially Burma and Cambodia. Obviously, what he said during he election campaign or immediately after about the Chuan government's stance should now be taken with a grain of salt.

In the past week, Prasong has markedly shifted his views regarding Burma. His handling of the capture of 10 Thai officials by Burma left a lot to be desired.

The incident was the first major international problem the Chuan government encountered before it officially announced its policy and it showed what the government is planning to do with Burma.

One opposition party leader, Banharn Silapa-archa, said his Chat Thai party would question the government over its policy towards Burma and the illegal log deal with the ethnic groups fighting the Burmese government.

Unfortunately, in the final hours Chuan slashed the most progressive and idealistic elements—contained in the preamble of earlier drafts—that Thailand's diplomatic effort will seek to promote democracy and human rights. In one such draft, the preamble on foreign policy says: "To achieve the national interest in security, political, economic development and social fields, it is necessary for the government to give importance to international cooperation to promote Thailand's position and turn it into the [region's] economic and financial centre. At the same time, the policy must promote confidence and the country's international image of Thailand. It will seek to promote democracy and human rights in ways that will create political stability peace, fairness and international cooperation."

The whole thing was dropped and replaced with a preamble outlined under the Anan government with an additional phrase of turning Thailand into an economic, financial and communications centre.

Apparently, discussions among coalition parties remain unsettled as to how much commitment Thailand should give to democracy and human rights. Some said that the Chuan government is the most democratic Thailand has had in its 60 years of a fragile attempt at freedom and openness, so it should be the most forthcoming with the issue of democracy and human rights protection, according coalition [as published] parties sources.

They said that since the first Anan government was chosen by the ruling military junta, the National Peacekeeping Council, and his second government appointed by HM [His Majesty] the King, it would appear to be hypocritical for former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to stress human rights issues.

That feeling has given the government much-needed confidence to drop the public relations campaign, which had been a major part of the country's foreign policy outline. "From now on with Chuan as prime minister, Thailand will not have an image problem," one of them said.

One senior foreign ministry official put it: "We should now put all our efforts into protecting the nation's interest and improvement of Thailand's standing in the world. The Chuan government has a good image."

Others view the promotion of democracy and human rights as Western values imposed on less developing countries. "Even though we support the promotion of human rights, we should not make it a point as we still have problems at home," said another leading coalition party leader, reflecting the common feeling within the government.

Bangkok-based diplomats believe that despite the above-board policy, they believe that Prasong and Surin will be active. It remains to be seen how the two carry out the country's diplomatic approach, which increasingly involves economic, environment and human right issues, in the months ahead.

Handling of Military Reorganization Viewed

BK1910022392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Oct 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Military Reorganization: A Test for Chuan and Generals"]

[Text] Back in 1986 when Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut became the army chief, he started talking in earnest about the urgent need to restructure the armed forces, reduce the manpower, phase out military conscription, increase mobility and firepower, stop military intervention in national politics, and engage all military personnel more in national development activities.

This week the Chuan administration, in which Chawalit serves as interior minister, is to deliver its policy statement which contains in the part on national security and military affairs similar goals which Chawalit talked about six years ago.

The question now is will this be just empty talk, or will real action be taken to achieve concrete results? It is heartening to note that Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak and Army Commander Gen Wimon Wongwanit agree on one crucial point: Now that the Cold War is over the Thai military's role should be on keeping peace and assisting in national development, rather than remaining on a war footing and expanding the armed forces. This agreement naturally leads to the need to reorganize the armed forces built up during the Cold War when Thailand had to cope with both the communist insurgencies of the 1960s and 1970s and potential external threats from Indochina during the 1970s and 1980s.

The communist threat in Thailand virtually disappeared in the early 1980s. The threat from Indochina, too, quickly diminished following the Vietnamese military withdrawal from Cambodia beginning 1989 and subsequent UN intervention to bring peace to the war-torn country on Thailand's eastern border. The end of the Cold War, coupled with the security cooperation between Thailand and the United States, the growing Sino-Thai friendship and improving relations between Thailand and Indochina, has boosted Thailand's confidence in national security.

Last year the number of military conscripts was cut by about 10 per cent. This year the cut will be more than 10 per cent, according to Gen Wimon. The Army is also considering reducing the service time of all conscripts from two years to one.

This is a good idea that the Chuan administration should support. The ultimate goal should be an all-volunteer army. No one should be forced to serve in peacetime. At present young men unwilling to serve will try to bribe their way out of conscription. Such bribery has been a chronic problem in the provinces for decades. Consequently those drafted are mostly from poor rural families who are not amenable to receiving any basic military training, much less benefit from spending two years of their time in the services.

The military seems well-aware of the shortcomings of conscription and has provided some occupational training for the draftees. More of such training should be provided if the service time is not reduced so that the draftees do not have to start from zero when they return to civilian life.

Reducing the number of draftees will save on military expenditure. The extra savings can go to improving the living conditions and welfare benefits of military personnel, especially those in the rank and file whose families can hardly make ends meet under the customary low pay for non-commissioned officers.

More saving is possible if the armed forces can convince their senior officers and generals who have no specific tasks to opt for early retirement, instead of passively waiting until they reach the age of 60. An early-retirement package that will benefit the recipients as well as make savings on the military payroll should be worked out so that those in their 50s who are in inactive posts can choose to leave early and engage in some productive ventures while they are still physically and mentally fit.

All those who are responsible for the military reorganization must seriously look into the possibility of dissolving the Supreme Command, which appears to be a pre-retirement home for senior officers and generals who lost out in the power struggle within their respective military branches. But the Chuan administration appears to have no intention to touch the Supreme Command.

However, Chuan insists on wanting a say in all crucial matters involving the military. This is a marked departure from the traditional stance of Thai politicians who would normally leave the military alone, hoping that the military would reciprocate by not interfering too much in national politics.

One major test of Chuan's resolve to exert some control over the military in the unending demands of the armed forces for more and newer weapons. Since the Chuan administration is going to propose several social programmes to alleviate poverty and raise standards of living—that all involves a great deal of spending—it will unlikely be able to pay for these costly social programmes while at the same time allow the generals to buy whatever weapons they fancy.

The degree of cooperation of military leaders in the reorganization and their acceptance of the Chuan administration's mandate to control the armed forces will constitute a crucial test of whether they really are willing to stay out of national politics and accept civilian control. n

Vietnam

Joint Communique With U.S. Issued on POW Progress

BK1910155592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Joint communique issued on 19 October in Hanoi by the Vietnamese Government and General John Vessey, special emissary of the U.S. President]

[Text] 1. Based on an agreement between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America, General John W. Vessey, special emissary of the U.S. President, visited Hanoi on 17-19 October 1992.

Accompanying Gen. Vessey on this trip were Senator John McCain and representatives of the U.S. Government's interagency group for Americans Missing in Action.

While in Hanoi, Gen. Vessey and Senator McCain met with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and held a working session with National Defense Minister Gen. Doan Khue, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai, and senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affaris, Defense, and Interior.

2. Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Gen. Vessey reviewed recent activities relating to the humanitarian concerns of both countries.

3. The two sides reached an agreement on an important new step which aims at accelerating results of the search for Americans missing from the war. The Vietnamese Government informed Gen. Vessey that, lately, Vietnam was unilaterally conducting a country- wide search of all of its archives for documents, photographs, and other materials related to missing Americans and it will make all material available to the U.S. at its military museums.

The two sides agreed that a joint information research team should be formed to examine all the materials collected. This team was formed and it has already begun its work, resulting in important information on MIA cases that were given to the U.S.

During the visit, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam invited Gen. Vessey to visit the Central Military Museum in Hanoi to personally review some of these materials.

4. The two sides also agreed on the importance of using this new archival information to seek the prompt and early recovery, and repatriation of remains of U.S. personnel.

5. Gen. Vessey highly evaluated Vietnam's cooperation in investigating reports of live Americans in Vietnam. He noted that as a result of these efforts, more than 40 of the "live sighting" reports had been satisfactorily investigated.

6. The two sides noted with satisfaction the accelerated pace of joint field investigations which give priority to resolving the remaining last known discrepancy cases. These efforts, too, already resulted in important information on specific MIA cases being provided to the U.S.

7. The two sides also reviewed the U.S's efforts to address Vietnam's humanitarian needs. Gen. Vessey informed Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that the United States was making available immediately a new disaster assistance grant to help alleviate the suffering of residents of Quang Binh Province, which was affected by recent severe floods. Gen. Vessey also noted the recent U.S. contribution of two million dollars through nongovernmental organizations to assist areas in Vietnam impacted by returning refugees, as well as the implementation of 17 Fulbright scholarships for Vietnamese students. Gen. Vessey further said that the U.S. would soon submit concrete proposals regarding U.S. technical assistance to Vietnam to address the important health issue of malaria.

8. Minister Nguyen Manh Cam appreciated these efforts and proposed that the U.S. should send a high-level delegation to Vietnam to discuss further U.S. contributions to address Vietnam's humanitarian needs.

9. The two sides reaffirmed their governments' desire for early normalization of relations between the two countries. Gen. Vessey indicated that in the context of accelerated cooperation to resolve the MIA issue, the United States will move more rapidly toward normalization of relations.

In this context, Senator McCain expressed his view that there was bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress for improved relations.

The Vietnamese side said that Vietnam-U.S. normalization was in the interests of people of both countries and would contribute to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Hanoi 19 October 1992

U.S. Companies 'Expected' To Sponsor Marathon

BK1610064092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Washington is expected to let U.S. companies sponsor an international marathon in Hanoi on 19 January 1993 in another gradual move to ease the U.S. embargo against Vietnam. More than 300 runners from 28 countries, including some U.S. veterans took part with 93 local competitors in the Vietnam First International Marathon in Ho Chi Minh City last February.

Border Talks Held With PRC in Beijing 12-17 Oct

BK1910014292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached between the two Governments of Vietnam and China, experts of the two countries held the first round of talks from 12-17 October in Beijing.

Both sides exchanged views on principles on which to solve outstanding territorial border issues between the two countries as well as newly arising issues since the official normalization of relations in November 1991.

The talks took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, thus helping improve mutual understanding.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin received the Vietnamese team of experts on 16 October.

The next round of talks between the two teams of experts from Vietnam and China will be held in Hanoi. A specific time will be agreed on later.

Xinhua Cited on 'Progress'

BK1910055292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] It was reported in Xinhua on 18 October that China and Vietnam has attained some progress in their first round of talks on border disputes in Beijing, since the normalization of relations between the two countries in November last year.

Experts from the two countries exchanged views on principles to solve border and territorial disputes in a friendly and frank atmosphere filled with mutual respect and understanding.

Xinhua said the next round of talks will be held in Hanoi in a date to be fixed later. The next round of talks will concentrate on reopening the only rail link between the two countries and on the location of dozens of hills straddling the border between the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Guangxi and Vietnam.

Further on Note Submitted to Cambodian SNC

BK1610155892 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 16.—The Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia sends note embassy beside the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia yesterday sent a note to the SNC, the State of Cambodia and the United Nations Transitional Authority (UNTAC) in connection with the slaughter of 12 Vietnamese fishermen in Koh Kong Province in southern Cambodia. [graf as received]

The note reads:

'According to a statement of the UNTAC spokesman at the press conference in Phnom Penh on Oct. 15, 12 Vietnamese fishermen were killed in Chamcar Loeu, Koh Kong Province, on September 30.

The authorities of the State of Cambodia and a commanding military officer of UNTAC in Sihanoukville told the General Consulate of Vietnam there that it was the Khmer Rouge who committed this grisly crime.

There were also reports that on Oct. 5 and Oct. 7 the Khmer Rouge kidnapped four Vietnamese nationals in Svai, Choong Co Commune, Prey Nup District also in Sihanoukville.

Following the recent massacre of Vietnamese nationals in Tuk Meas, Kampot Province, these are new savage acts against Vietnamese nationals in gross violation of the international conventions on human rights which Democratic Cambodia and other Cambodian factions have committed themselves to honour. They are new acts to undermine the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia and run counter to the aspiration of Cambodian people and the international community.

Vietnam strongly condemns these acts and demands that the Khmer Rouge put an immdiate end to their terrorist acts against and massacres of Vietnamese nationals. Vietnam urgently demands that the SNC, the State of Cambodia, and UNTAC conduct investigation into the cases and duly punish the culprits, make them pay damages to the victims' families and release immediately those still under their detention. The above-said bodies are also asked to take firm measures to prevent the recurrence of such terrorist acts.

ROK: Full Relations To Be Established by Year End

BK1810033292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] South Korea plans to establish full diplomatic relations with Vietnam by the end of the year. A Foreign Ministry official in Seoul said South Korea and Vietnam are working on setting up mutual trade offices. But the Thursday remarks were the first time a high-ranking official in Seoul mentioned diplomatic ties.

South Korea has opened a liaison office in Hanoi and Vietnam is expected to send a team later this month to open an office in Seoul. The offices will be responsible for supporting economic cooperation and conducting consular activities.

VNA Cites Thai Foreign Minister on Relations

BK1610082292 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16 - "I can affirm that the policy of the new cabinet of Thailand headed by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai is to continue encouraging Thailand and Vietnam to move closer to each other and establish closer relations."

So said Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Susiri in a press briefing in Bangkok yesterday after his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam who made a stopover in Thailand on his way home from the 47th session of the UN General Assembly.

"We are ready to do whatever we can to support and assist Vietnam," he said.

Asked what will be Thailand's policy toward Vietnam now that he has become foreign minister, Mr. Prasong Susiri said:

"Once the situation has changed, other things should also be changed, including policies and modalities, in order to match the changed situation. Of course, Thailand will not persist in its old stance when everything has changed and we should not remind each other of questions dating 800-900 years back because both of us want to look ahead..."

"I believe that the Vietnam-Thailand cooperation will further develop and I also believe that the outstanding questions could be solved through cooperation and on the basis of mutual understanding, sincerity and mutual benefits."

Answering a question of Thailand's interests on the sea, the Thai foreign minister said:

"Our concerned officials have had frequent and regular exchanges of views on this matter and they will meet again next month. I believe that we can reach a common determination and we can solve the question. As a rule, in any negotiations, questions will be raised by each side but the differences will be narrowed step by step. It is my belief that at next month's meeting, a solution will be found or at least a common denominator will be found in the interest of both sides and on the basis of fairness and justice."

Spratlys Islands Install TV Receiving Equipment

BK1810093092 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] With assistance this year from the government, Postal and Telecommunications General Company, and Central Technical Department for Radio and Television, the four islands of Truong Sa Lon, Mang It, Song Tu Tay, and Sanh Ton of Truong Sa Island District have put satellite receiving transmission equipment into operation.

Now the cadres, staff, and soldiers on the four islands can watch daily programs of Vietnam Television. The district will continue to install more television receiving equipment donated by the Postal and Telecommunications General Company and NHAN DAN newspaper so that by the end of 1992 or early 1993, all people and soldiers in the district can watch television programs via satellite. That will gradually improve the spiritual life of soldiers and people in Truong Sa Island District.

Sovereignty Over Spratlys, Paracels Reiterated

BK1810143192 Hanoi VNA in English 1350 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 18—A spokesman for Vietnam's Foreign Ministry today reaffirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the Truong Sa (Spratly) and Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelagoes, and protested against every action in violation of the territorial sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

This comes in the spokesman's statement occasioned by a reported statement of October 14, 1992 by the Taiwan authorities on their right to conduct sea and air patrols around the Taiwan island and other islands including the Ba Binh (Itu Aba) island in the Truong Sa archipelago of Vietnam.

For the sake of peace and stability in the region, Vietnam is prepared to solve all disputes through peaceful negotiations with the concerned parties, the spokesman added.

Vo Van Kiet, Hanoi Pay Tribute to Willi Brandt

BK1610143592 Hanoi VNA in English 1424 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet today extended his condolences to Prime Minister Helmut Kohl over the death of Willi Brandt, ex-chancellor, honorary chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and head of the Socialist International, on October 8, 1992 at the age of 78.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has also sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the SDP.

Today, a government delegation headed by Tran Dinh Hoan, minister of labour, war invalids and social affairs and a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Hoang Thuy Giang, deputy head of the External Relations Commission, paid tribute to Willi Brandt at the German Embassy here.

Import-Export Activities Nationwide Updated

BK1210144892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Since early this year, economic units and localities throughout the country have made positive efforts to improve product quality and reach out to the world market. As a result, the export index has reached U.S.$1.7 billion, thus fulfilling more than 75 percent of the yearly target and achieving an increase of 20 percent compared with the same period last year. As for the Ministry of Commerce alone, the value of export products has reached more than U.S.$700 million.

Thanks to good marketing, a substantial volume of latex, coffee, tea, coal, tin, marine products, rice, and ready-made garments has been exported. Meanwhile, all together, the import index nationwide stands at only U.S.$1,560 million, with materials in support of production accounting for most of the key imported goods. This volume of imported goods is sufficient to meet the requirements of production and everyday life.

Regarding the domestic market, over the past nine months, the volume of goods in circulation was valued at more than 30 trillion dong. Of this number, the volume of goods for sale by the state trading sector accounts for 5.3 trillion dong. The private economic sector is developing vigorously with its volume of goods for sale accounting for more than 80 percent of the overall volume of goods in circulation. Product diversification continues to prevail on the domestic market, prices are stable, and the rate of price fluctuations is on the decline. Smuggling, however, continues to exert an adverse impact on production.

Newspaper Reviews Foreign Investment in Hanoi

BK1310144392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 11 Oct 92

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The HANOI MOI newspaper in its Sunday issue carries an article by Nguyen Hoa Tien about current foreign investment in Hanoi. It says that after Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi is the next city of interest for foreign investors. As of August 1992, Hanoi had 82 representative offices of many international companies. Many approved investment projects were being carried out, and many were put into operation. Quite a few projects were waiting to be licensed.

Foreign investment to Hanoi mainly concentrates in the three areas of tourism, service, and production under the form of joint venture or with 100 percent foreign capital. Investors have eliminated the previous suspicions about Hanoi. If in the previous years, investment projects were normally small, now there are projects of up to $10 million from Japan and Singapore.

Through discussions, many joint venture projects agree to share a bigger part of profit to the Vietnamese side as in the case of the Vietnam-Japan Tourist Village, Hanoi Golden Hotel, and 19 May Garment Joint Venture. At the end of the operational contract, the foreign investors will transfer all the assets to Hanoi. And many projects are performing well economically.

Realizing the importance of foreign investment, many Hanoi enterprises, plants, and companies are planning to establish joint ventures, because they realize that when they are short of capital, their production cannot increase.

At present, 22 projects are in the negotiation process for joint ventures, including nine projects to change Hanoi state-run general stores to hotels and supermarkets, build Giang Vo Shopping Center, and set up joint ventures in taxi and tourist cars service. In production, there are nine projects to produce Hanida Beer, soft drinks, and so forth.

Foreign investment in Hanoi has been going for three and a half years. But that is only the first stage. Viewing achieved results, Hanoi will attract far more investments.

Flood Damage in Central Provinces Reported

BK1610144192

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 0500 GMT and 2300 GMT on 11 October and 1100 GMT and 2300 GMT on 12 October carries reports on flood damage in Quang Tri, Quang Binh, and other central Vietnamese provinces.

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 0500 GMT on 11 October carries a two-minute report noting that heavy rains and whirlwinds in Quang Tri Province from 5 to 9 October caused great loss of life and property to the local people. "According to preliminary reports, natural disasters knocked down, swept away, or partially damaged nearly 100 homes, and submerged more than 2,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in the blooming stage and more than 1,500 hectares of subsidiary crops. In Cam Loc District, some 15 percent of the rice area was affected by waterlogging and three people were killed and 20 others injured."

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 11 October carries a one-minute report saying that "during recent torrential rains in Quang Binh Province, 28 people were killed or reported missing, 80 percent of villages in Le Thuy and Quang Ninh Districts were inundated, and 25,000 homes were submerged to their roofs. Because granaries were also submerged, as many as 3,000 metric tons of paddy were damaged."

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 12 October carries a five-minute report on flashfloods in the provinces from Nghe An to Quang Nam-Danang, where "many transport links were inundated, including the north-south railroad and State Highway 1." According to the report, in Quang Binh Province "flashfloods killed 18 people and swept away six others in Truong Son village of Quang Ninh District. At present some 3,000 people are homeless and without food."

Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 12 October carries a two-minute report on the activities of a working group sent by the government to Quang Binh Province. The report says: "The group, which was headed by Comrade Nguyen Canh Vinh, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of water conservancy and concurrently head of the central flood and typhoon control commission, on 11 October visited Truong Son village of Quang Ninh District, where it delivered 20 metric tons of rice, 500 kgs of instant noodles, 250 sets of clothes, and medicine to more than 3,000 compatriots of the Van Kieu nationality."

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